

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society, of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island and of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, of Hoboken.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 12 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

FEB 15, 1892.

[Single Copies, 5cts.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—Continued.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

In the year 1881 an act was passed by which postage might be paid by the use of penny adhesive Inland Revenue Stamps not appropriated to postage duty or to any particular description of duty; thus allowing certain penny revenue stamps to be used for postage.

I. June 1st, 1881.

1° Issue of October 10th, 1853.

Engraved on white wove paper, same type as next issue, but with buckle of garter square instead of octagonal. Watermarked woodstocked anchor and cable reversed. Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

300 1p blue

2° Issue of 1854.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked woodstocked anchor and cable reversed.

Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

301 1p blue on white wove paper

302 1p blue on glazed blued paper

3° Engraved on white wove paper.

Watermarked woodstocked anchor and cable reversed. Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

303 1p brown

4° Issue of May 25th, 1855.

Engraved on glazed blued paper. Watermarked woodstocked anchor and cable reversed. Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

304 1p lilac

5° Issue of 1856.

Same as last, engraved on white wove or glazed blued paper. Watermarked anchor and cable.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

305 1p deep lilac on white wove paper

306 1p lilac on glazed blued paper

6° Issue of 1860.

Same as preceding type but overprinted vertically in red "Inland Revenue." Engraved on white wove or glazed blued paper. Watermarked fowl anchor.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

307 1p lilac on white wove paper

308 1p lilac on glazed blued paper

7° Issue of May 1st, 1862.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper.

Watermarked fowl anchor. Size 25×30 mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

309 1p lilac on blued paper

310 1p lilac on white wove paper

8° Issue of 1865.

Same type as preceding, engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked ordinary anchor measuring 16mm, and having flukes.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

311 1p lilac on blued paper

312 1p lilac on white wove paper

9° Issue of September, 1867.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked small anchor. Size $19 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

313 1p lilac on blued paper

314 1p lilac on white wove paper

10° Issue of July, 1867.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked small anchor. Size 19×23 mm.



Perforated 14.

315 1p lilac on blued paper

316 1p lilac on white wove paper

11° Issue of 1879.

Similar to last but lines coarser and ornaments in angles larger, engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked small anchor. Size 19×23 mm.



Perforated 14.

317 1p lilac on blued paper

318 1p lilac on white wove paper

12° Same type as preceding, engraved on blued or white wove paper. Watermarked an orb.

Perforated 14.

319 1p lilac on blued paper

320 1p lilac on white wove paper

II. January 1st, 1883.

By an act passed in 1882, Inland Revenue adhesive stamps, not appropriated by any words on their face to any particular description of duty, were, from the first of January, 1883, permitted to be used for postage purposes up to the value of 2sh 6p.

1° Issue of April, 1860.

Embossed in color on blue wove paper.

**INLAND
REVENUE**

Overprinted in green

in

block letters.

Spaces for these stamps were ruled by hand, in the sheets, in squares of about 45mm.



321 3p pink
322 6p pink

2° Issue of 1861.

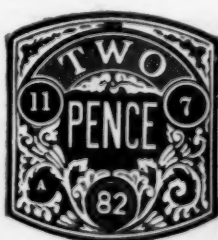
Same printing, paper and ruling as preceding issue.



323 1sh pink
324 2sh pink
325 2sh 6p pink

3° Issue of 1870.

Same printing, paper and ruling as preceding issues.



326 2p pink
327 9p pink

4° Issue of August 1st, 1871.

Same type etc., as preceding issue,
Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

328 2p pink
329 9p pink
330 1sh pink
331 2sh 6p pink

5° Issue of 1872.

Same design as preceding issue, embossed
on bluish paper.

Watermarked small anchor.

INLAND REVENUE

Overprinted in green, in thin

block capitals.

The spaces for the stamps were unruled,
Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

332 2p pink
333 9p pink
334 1sh pink
335 2sh 6p pink

6° Issue of 1875.

Same as last but color is changed to ver-
milion; embossed on white wove paper.

Watermarked small anchor.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

336 2p vermilion
337 9p vermilion
338 1sh vermilion
339 2sh 6p vermilion

7° Issue of 1882.

Same type and paper as last, but water-
marked an orb.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

340 2p vermilion
341 9p vermilion
342 1sh vermilion
343 2sh 6p vermilion

8° Issue of June 15th, 1860.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper.
Watermarked foul anchor. Size $25 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

344 3p lilac on blued paper.
345 3p lilac on white wove paper

9° Issue of September, 1860.

Engraved on blued or white wove paper.
Watermarked foul anchor. Size 55×31 mm.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

- 346 6p lilac on blue paper
347 6p lilac on white wove paper

10° issue of 1865.

Same types as issues of June and September, 1860, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Watermarked anchor measuring 16 mm.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

- 348 3p lilac on blue paper
349 6p lilac on blue paper
350 3p lilac on white wove paper
351 6p lilac on white wove paper

11° Issue of 1865.

Same type and watermark as preceding issue, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 352 6p lilac on blue paper
353 6p lilac on white wove paper

12° Issue of 1871.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Watermarked anchor measuring 18 mm.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

- 354 3p lilac on blue paper
355 3p lilac on white wove paper
356 6p lilac on blue paper
357 6p lilac on white wove paper

13° Issue of 1875.

Same type and watermark as preceding issue, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Perforated 15.

- 358 6p lilac on blue paper
359 6p lilac on white wove paper

14° Issue of 1875.

Same type and watermark as preceding issue, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 360 3p lilac on blue paper
361 6p lilac on blue paper
362 6p lilac on white wove paper

15° Issue of 1882.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on blue or white wove paper.

Watermarked large anchor.

Perforated 14.

- 363 3p lilac on blue paper
364 3p lilac on white wove paper
365 6p lilac on blue paper
366 6p lilac on white wove paper

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular adhesives of the current issues, surcharged in black "I. R." at top and "OFFICIAL" below in block letters.

1882.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

500 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, issue of October, 1880

501 1p deep lilac, issue of December, 1881

502 6p gray, issue of Jan. 1st, 1881, plate 18

1885.

Engraved on white wove paper.

1° Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

503 $\frac{1}{2}$ p slate, issue of April 1st 1884

504 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac, " " "

505 1sh green, " " "

506 $\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, " " "

2° Watermarked large anchor.

Perforated 14.

507 5sh rose, issue of April 1st, 1884

508 10sh blue, " " "

3° Watermarked three orbs.

Perforated 14.

509 $\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, issue of 1888

1889.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

510 $\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, issue of Jan. 1st, 1887.

511 1sh green " " "

1891.

Engraved on colored wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

512 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue paper, issue of Jan. 1st, 1887

STAMPS FOR GOVERNMENT PARCELS.

Regular adhesives of the current issues surcharged in black "GOVT. PARCELS" in two lines of block letters.

1883.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

600 9p green, issue of July 1st, 1883

601 1sh pale brown orange, issue of June 18th, 1891, plates 13 and 14.

Variety:

Without small dot under the 't' of GOVT.
602 1sh pale brown orange, plate 13

1886.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

603 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac, issue of April 1st, 1884

604 6p green, " " "

1887-90.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

- 605 1½p purple & green, issue of Jan. 1st, 1887
 606 3p lilac on yellow, " " "
 607 6p lilac on rose, " " "
 608 9p lilac and blue, " " "
 609 1sh green, " " "

1891.

Engraved on white wove paper, water-marked Crown.

Perforated 14.

- 610 2p green and carmine, issue of Jan. 1st, 1887

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Before the year 1855 all newspapers were subject to certain stamp duties of 1, 1½ or 2p according to the size of the paper. In consideration of this duty the papers were carried free of postage for a certain time. This stamp is thus a revenue stamp, having postal franking privileges. On June 30th, 1855, this duty was removed, but it was provided that the postal privilege should be continued to papers having the stamps. The list we give below contains only the stamps issued since June 30th, 1855.

July 1st, 1855.

Hand stamped in vermilion, with name of newspaper at sides, die number above crown.



700 1p vermilion

701 1½p

These stamps were used up to October 1st, 1870. In 1853, two years before the repeal of the stamp duty, the Times obtained permission to print its own stamp on the sheet from dies approved by the stamp office. In 1856 the same authorization was given to the Stamford Mercury and in 1860 to the Illustrated London News.

July 1st, 1855.

Typographed in black, two dies of the 1 and 1½p and one die of the 2p. Die numbers above crown on the 1p and at sides on the 1½ and 2p.



702 1p black, dies G1 and G3

703 1½p black, dies K1 and K3

704 3p black, die L1

1856.

Typographed in black, one die, die number at sides of crown.



705 1p black, die Q1

1860.

**Typographed in black, two dies for each value, die numbers at sides of crown.



706 1p black, dies N1 and N2

707 1½p black, dies O1 and O2

708 2p black, dies P1 and P2

Above stamps were also used up to October, 1870, when the postage was reduced to ½p irrespective of size of paper.

October 1st, 1870.

Typographed in black, one value. Two dies of the stamps used by the Times and one of that used by the Stamford Mercury. Both stamps had the obliterating mark in the die.





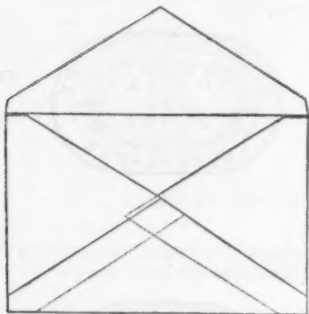
The stamp illustrated below was only used for fiscal purposes.



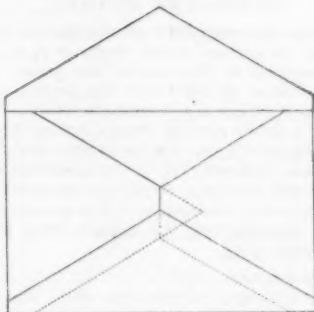
709 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, Times, dies A and B
710 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, Mercury, die B

ENVELOPES.

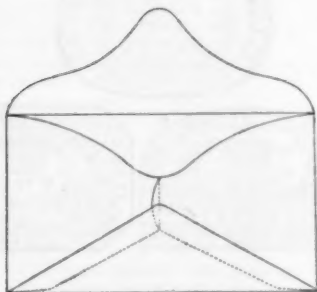
SHAPES.



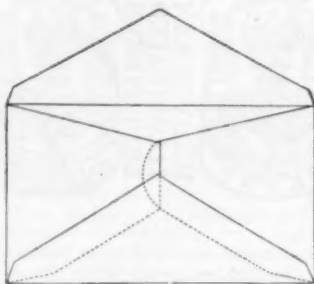
Shape 1.



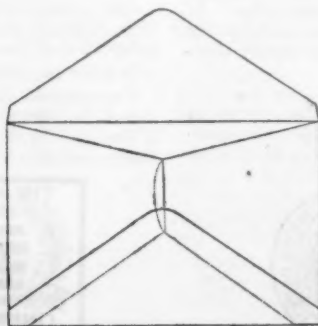
Shape 2.



Shape 3.



Shape 4



Shape 5.

SEALS.



R.



S.

I. Sold by the Post Office.

May 6th, 1840.

Typographed on yellowish white Dickinson paper with three colored silk threads, one blue between two pink, running diagonally across side flaps; at the bottom at the left is the name of the designer, "W. Mulready, R. A." and to the right the name of the engraver, "John Thompson." Size, averaging 132x84 mm. For more detailed description of this envelope see "American Journal of Philately," Second Series, vol. iv, No. 3.



W. MULREADY, R.A.

POSTAGE ONE PENNY.

JOHN THOMPSON

- 800 1p black
801 2p light blue
802 2p dark blue

Jan. 29th, 1841.

Stamp embossed in color in upper right corner on cream colored Dickinson paper, with three colored silk threads, one pink between two blue, crossing one or two of the side flaps diagonally. All the flaps are pointed; the upper one is not gummed. At the base of the bust are the initials of engraver "W. Wyon," preceded by the die number, embossed in microscopic characters.

Shape 1.

1st Size 120x69 mm. (varying).

803 1p pink

2nd Size 133x85 mm. (varying).

804 1p pink

April, 1841.

Similar to preceding issue, the initials of engraver are in sunken letters at the base of the neck, preceded by the die number in relief.



Shape 1.

Size 133x85 mm. (varying).

805 2p blue

May, 1841.

Similar to preceding issue with the exception that right side flap is truncated. The 1 penny die has engraver's initials embossed, and the 2 pence has them in sunken letters at the base of neck.

Shape 2.

Size 120x69 mm. (varying).

806 1p pink

Size 133x85 mm. (varying).

807 1p pink

808 2p light blue

809 2p medium blue

810 2p dark blue

June, 1841.

Same as last issue but silk threads cross the right corner diagonally, sometimes above and sometimes through the stamp.

I. Cream colored wove paper.

Shape 2.

1° Size 120x69 mm. (varying).

811 1p pink

2° Size 120x85 mm. (varying).

812 1p pink

813 2p light blue

814 2p dark blue

II. Bluish white wove paper.

Shape 2.

1° Size 120x69 mm. (varying).

815 1p pink

2° Size 133x85 mm. (varying).

816 1p pink

July, 1841.

Same type, paper, etc. as issue of June, 1841.

Shape 2

Size 101x64 mm. (varying).

817 1p pink, cream colored wove paper.

818 1p pink, bluish white wove paper.

August, 1850.

Embossed on Dickinson paper, with two silk threads crossing diagonally the upper right corner of envelope. The upper flap is tongue shaped and gummed; the extremity of upper flap is embossed in pink with circular design.

I. On white paper.

Shape 3.

1° Size 101x64 mm. (varying). Seal R

819 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

820 1p pink

2° Size 120x69 mm. Seal S.

821 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

822 1p pink

3° Size 133x85 mm. Seal S.

823 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

824 1p pink

II. Bluish white paper.

Shape 3.

1° Size 101x64 mm. (varying). Seal R.

825 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

826 1p pink

2° Size 120x69 mm. Seal S.

827 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

828 1p pink

3° 133x85 mm. Seal S.

829 1p pink

Variety: Upper flap ungummed.

830 1p pink

All these envelopes are found with and without seals, gummed or ungummed, but these were issued to stationers to order, without seals for the purpose of enabling them to have crests embossed.

September, 1855.

Type same as last but with three small circles, having date of stamping, in engine



turned border below head. Embossed on various papers without silk threads; shape and seals same as preceding issue.

I. White laid paper

Shape 3.

1° Size 102x65 mm. Seal R.

831 1p pink

Variety: On Dickinson paper.

832 1p pink

This variety was printed in May, 1860.

2° Size 121x71 mm. Seal S.

833 1p pink

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 3.

Size 134x87 mm. Seal S.

834 1p pink

Variety: On blue laid paper.

Size 134x76 mm.

835 1p pink

1860.

Same type, paper, etc. as preceding issue.

Shape 3.

Size 133x75 mm. Seal S.

White laid paper.

836 1p pink

July, 1866.

Type of stamp similar to preceding issue, but re-engraved die, commonly called die II. The principal difference between this die and the former dies is in the engine turned border and in the curl at the back of the head. The initials of the engraver and die number are embossed at base of bust; shapes and sizes same as preceding issue.



I. White laid paper.

Shape 3.

1° Size 102x65 mm. Seal R.

837 1p pink, die II

2° Size 122x72 mm. Seal S.

838 1p pink, die II

3° Size 134x76 mm. Seal S.

839 1p pink, die II

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 3.

Size 134x87 mm. Seal S.

840 1p pink, die II

1871.

Same as last with initials omitted at base of bust.

I. White laid paper.

Shape 3.

1° Size 102x65 mm. Seal R.

841 1p pink, die II

2° Size 122x72 mm. Seal S.

842 1p pink, die II

3° Size 134x76 mm. Seal S.

843 1p pink, die II

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 3.

Size 134x87 mm. Seal S.

844 1p pink, die II.

March, 1873.

Same type as last but upper flap pointed instead of tongued.

I. White laid paper.

Shape 4.

1° Size 122x72 mm. Seal S.

845 1p pink, die II

2° Size 120x93 mm. Seal S.

846 1p pink, die II

3° Size 134x76 mm. Seal S.

847 1p pink, die II

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 4.

Size 133x85 mm. Seal S.

848 1p pink, die II

Variety: Without seal on flap.

849 1p pink, die II

End of 1874.

Same as preceding issue, upper flap rounded.

Blue wove paper.

Shape 5.

Size 133x85 mm. Seal S.

850 1p pink, die II

November, 1878.

Same as issues of 1873-74, without seal on flap.

I. White laid paper.

Shape 4.

1° Size 120x72 mm.

851 1p pink, die II.

2° Size 121x94 mm.

852 1p pink, die II.

3° Size 134x76 mm.

853 1p pink, die II.

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 5.

Size 133x87 mm.

854 1p pink, die II.

Specimens of this issue are found without die number, but it is a question whether the absence of the die number is caused by omission or is due to the worn state of the die.

July, 1881.

Same type as preceding issue but not dated.



I. White laid paper.

Shape 4.

1° Size 120x72 mm.

855 1p pink, die II

2° Size 121x94 mm.

856 1p pink, die II

3° Size 133x77 mm.

857 1p pink, die II

II. Blue wove paper.

Shape 5.

Size 134x86 mm.

858 1p pink, die II

Beginning with this date all envelopes were stamped by De La Rue & Co., instead of at Somerset House.

January, 1883.

Same as last with embossing on thin yellowish white wove paper.

Shape 4.

Size 137x80 mm.

859 1p pink, die II

January, 1884.

Same as last but without die numbers at base of bust.

I. White laid paper.

Shape 4.

1° Size 120x72 mm.

860 1p pink, die II

2° Size 133x77 mm.

861 1p pink, die II

II. Embossed on thin yellowish white laid paper.

Shape 4.

Size 137x80 mm.

862 1p pink, die II

July 2nd 1890.

Envelopes printed in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of penny postage and sold for one day only at the South Kensington Museum and elsewhere for 1sh each, the difference between the postage and the price of the envelope being devoted to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund for the widows and orphans of postal clerks.



POST OFFICE JUBILEE
OF
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2ND JULY, 1890.



THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGHGATE, 1790. AT 8 MILES AN HOUR.



RATES.

4d.

8d.

1/2

2/6

1840.



1d.

1890.



THE NORTH MAIL, 1890, APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR.

Printed in blue on thick white wove paper. Size 133x105 mm.

Enclosed in each envelope was a card intended as a souvenir of the Jubilee, printed in blue on white card as per illustration; size 130x103mm.



"HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE."

863 rp blue



THE LAUREATED NEW SOUTH WALES REMAINDERS OR REPRINTS.

D. A. VINDIN'S STATEMENTS IN REPLY.

Some years ago, in 1884 or 1885, as near as I can remember, I bought from a stranger, who came to my office, a fine unused pair of 8d "Laureated" New South Wales, which I looked upon as almost priceless gems. My visitor informed me he had also a number of other unused copies, the remainder of the sheets, and also a sheet of 6d. Laureated unused. He did not care to sell them at the time, but he told me he might do so later on, but if I wished to purchase I would have to be prepared to pay handsomely for them. He would not let me know who he was, and further informed me that he was a clerk in a Government office, and if I made enquiries, or discovered his identity I would never get the stamps. Beyond mentioning the matter to a number of people, one of whom repeated the story, more or less correctly, to Mr. E. Shorthouse, of Birmingham, who afterwards, when visiting Sydney in 1886, offered me a commission if I would introduce the possessor of the stamps to him, I heard nothing more about them, although I occasionally met the "mysterious" owner. About November, 1887, Mr. Van Dyck one day mentioned that he had a few hundred pounds laying idle, and told me he would halve any profit if I could find him a cheap line of good Australian stamps. Acting by this, I introduced him some days later to the party mentioned above, and left them together, as they appeared to get on very well. This was the last I saw of the man from whom I believe Van Dyck obtained his sheets, or plates, if he *did* get the plates. Van Dyck told me first that he had seen one sheet of each; shortly after that he had seen eight sheets each of the 2d. "star," 6d. and 8d., and also a sheet of the 8d. in blue, and that he had offered a good price and hoped to get them in a few days' time. About a week after he produced 25 sheets (stuck together with ancient-looking gum), and stated that he had bought them for £350. He then took them away, saying he would clean them up, and a few days later the same (or similar) twenty-five sheets were duly brought forth as clean and bright-looking as one could wish for, and I congratulated Van Dyck on the excellence of his cleaning process, as explained by him—namely, steaming, ironing, etc. Van Dyck then handed me seven sets of sheets for sale at £200 per set, the proceeds

(£1,400), together with £200 for his own set, or £1,600 in all, to be credited to a special account, the stated cost of £350 being made a first charge against the account. After Van Dyck received this £350, all cash coming in was to be equally divided between us, which, in the event of the stamps being sold at the full price, would have given me £625, although as I offered the stamps with my personal guarantee, this meant a liability of £1,400 (Van Dyck's set, of course, not counting). Is it likely I would have handled these stamps had I known of there being more than the twenty-five sheets in existence? I had a clean reputation and a good business to maintain, therefore, the supposition that I was aware of the larger quantity is, to my mind, absurd. I was excited over the find, which I considered was the best thing in the stamp line ever unearthed. I *knew* the plates had not been in the possession of the government for years, and did not think it possible for them to be anywhere else, and taking into account what I had just stated, was I not justified in believing the stamps to be perfectly genuine, and original? I certainly had every reason to believe this was so, and no ground whatever for believing otherwise. The number unearthed did not, to me, appear an impossible quantity, as I was led to believe they were discovered stuck together between the leaves of an old Ledger in a Government office, all of which I *now* know, or believe to be fiction. I was highly indignant at the suspicion cast upon the stamps in London, and considered myself an injured individual. When Van Dyck left for London in 1888, and took with him the balance of the stamps I was glad to be done with the whole business as it had only resulted in expense, annoyance and disappointment to me. Van Dyck wrote me an every-day letter from Colombo on the way to England, and since then I have had no communication with him whatever, and know nothing beyond what I have heard from London. Collectors and dealers, would have spoken out long ago but for two reasons: If I had attempted to praise the stamps, or say anything in their favor I would have been considered as an interested party, endeavoring to assist the sale of my own goods, which they were not. On the other hand, if I had said anything against them I would have been looked upon as being actuated by feeling of spite or malice against the then holder, and in either case would have received no credit for coming forward, therefore I am not sorry that I am at last able to add my statement to the fund of information, concerning Van Dyck and his stamps.

Regarding other statements, I would further add that, although I offered and forwarded a set of sheets to the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, I did not succeed in selling them to him. His set he must therefore have bought from Van Dyck himself.

We here in Sydney have been much amused at the high moral tone displayed by the various parties in England and America, interested in this matter. It seems to us that they all say—It is not I but the other fellow. Why did not Mr. Thomas Bull expose the business when he became aware of the quantity of these stamps in existence? Why did not the syndicate of three (by the way who are they?) condemn and boycott the stamps, instead of buying them? Why did not Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, do the same?

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, state "We (S. G. Ltd.) sold a quantity of these stamps in the belief that they were as stated, that is, genuine original remainders, printed from the original plates at the time the genuine stamps were used. Now this is exactly what I (D. A. Vindin) did, and I certainly think any fair minded person will grant that I had much more reason to believe in their authenticity than had Stanley Gibbons, Limited

I cannot tell whether these stamps are old Government reprints, or reprints made by Van Dyck from the original plates, although I am inclined to think they are the latter, and therefore it is useless for me to add to the crop of theories already developed.

Mr. M. P. Castle speaks of being "almost the first simple fly invited into this tangled spider's web." I am glad Mr. Castle that you have said "almost," otherwise where would I come in?

When I offered the three-sheets to Mr. Castle by letter on November 24th, 1887, I had not then seen the sheets and did not know that there were more than one sheet of each. I found that out later on when the twenty-five sheets appeared on the scene.

Mr. Castle, one of the foremost experts in the world, admits that he thought the stamps were all right after he had seen them. Can he, therefore, blame me for having been misled.

When I stated that the old plates had been chiseled or planed down, I merely repeated what had been told me over and over again by those connected with the Government department at the time and I had no reason to doubt the tradition.

In conclusion, I believe I am correct in stating that none of the officials in Government printing, or Postal Department have any recollection of the "View," or "Laureated" plates having been in either office within the last twenty-five or thirty years. This belief, however must not be "chucked" up to me as a positive statement.

Before this is in print I will be on my way to London, where I may obtain some further information, respecting the matter under discussion, in which case I shall certainly lay such before the readers of the *Monthly*. Until then I leave them to judge how I stand in the matter, feeling sure they will acquit me of dishonest motives, or intentions as well as freedom from any intention to misrepresent.

NOTE.

We have received copies of the letters forwarded by the Sydney Philatelic Club and Mr. Hagen to the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, which also touch upon this subject, and we therefore place them before our readers:—

SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.
December 4th, 1891.

THE LAUREATE "REMAINDERS" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The reply of the Sydney Philatelic Club to the questions contained in Stanley Gibbons & Co's. *Monthly Journal*, addressed to the Philatelic Society of Sydney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Monthly Journal*.

Sir:—It has been brought under the notice of the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club, that certain questions have been put forth by your journal addressed to the Philatelic Society of Sydney. In the first place, this Society was disbanded about the middle of 1888, and the present club (which is in no way connected with the previous society) was only formed in September, 1890, and there are at present only three members belonging to the present Club who were members of the previous society; notwithstanding this, the Sydney Philatelic Club has deemed it necessary, in the interests of its members, to answer these queries as far as it is possible for them to do so.

1. Of the members of the old Society, Dr. Houson was the only one who

purchased a set of those Laureated Stamps; these sheets were forwarded with the Doctor's collection to London, and were catalogued by Messrs. Bull at the auction sale of March 30, 1889, but as they did not bring a high enough price, they were withdrawn, with some other unsold stamps of the collection, and as Van Dyck represented Dr. Houison in London, they were apparently handed to him. What became of them afterwards is unknown, as Dr. Houison received neither monies or unsold stamps from his collection; as it is Dr. Houison states he has arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Vindin, which was mentioned in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of November, 1891.

2. The first and only knowledge the old Society had of the existence of these stamps, was on the occasion of Dr. Houison reading a paper before the Society, and a set of these stamps was produced by Van Dyck to illustrate a portion of the Doctor's paper (vide *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* Dec., 1887); a few months after this the Society ceased to be in existence; a period of two years had elapsed before this Club was formed, during which time, however, much had become known regarding these stamps. Such as the opinion expressed by the London Society to the effect that they were reprints. However, not any member of either of the Clubs were aware of the existence of more sets than the eight spoken of until it was noticed that there seemed to be a greater number, to judge from the regularity displayed by the sales by auction, which naturally surprised the members, as they were under the opinion that the London Society had distinctly stated they were reprints, and they therefore thought that such being the case, the London Society should have prevented the sale of them as remainders; the next intelligence to hand was the advertisement appearing in *Stanley Gibbons & Co's. Monthly*, announcing them for sale as genuine remainders; and then came the article in the September number, giving the number bought. These are the only occasions in which the Society knew of the existence of a great number.

3. No member of either Society was interested in the sale of these stamps beyond Van Dyck and Mr. Vindin (vide his advertisement to advanced collectors, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, December, 1889.

4. As far as I can ascertain the old Society was not informed as to the statements made by Mr. Vindin, and was not aware that they had been made, and this club upon its formation, imagined it was not necessary to re-open a question which had apparently been settled.

In conclusion I would state that it is the wish of the members of our Club to do all they can to clear up this much vexed question, but at present the above consists of such information as they are possessed of.

Thanking you for the insertion of this,

I am, yours, etc.,

H. HIMMELHOCH,

Hon. Sec., Sydney Philatelic Club.

LAUREATE REPRINTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, December 7th, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF *Stanley Gibbons & Co's Monthly Journal*.

Sirs:—I have read with a great deal of interest the articles contributed to your journal of September 30, 1891, by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and Mr. Castle, with reference to the much vexed question of the "Laureated Reprints."

At the time when these stamps were first produced, I was the Hon. Sec. of the then Philatelic Society of Sydney, and it may, therefore, not be out of

place on my part to make a few observations upon the subject, more especially as it is endeavored to shift the total responsibility of their production on to the shoulders of the poor unoffending Australian collector, or more closely speaking, the Sydney collector.

The stamps in question were first brought under the notice of several of the collectors of Sydney, a few days prior to the Society's meeting on December 7th, 1887, by Mr. Van Dyck, and who gave very little explanation as to where or how he came by them; Van Dyck was always very reticent in all his transactions. He was known to be wealthy, was liberal, and well liked, and trusted by everybody; added to this he was a large landholder in Queensland, having one or several sugar plantations there; under these circumstances, it can be easily understood, that everyone believed him to be perfectly straightforward.

The sets of sheets as produced by Van Dyck, were those exhibited, and were used by Dr. Houston to illustrate a portion of an article read by him at the meeting in December, 1887, and at the time several members expressed dislike to them, but nothing could be ascertained about the sheets; within six weeks of this period I resigned from the Society, and heard nothing further of these stamps for some time; but I believe the Sydney Philatelic Club has taken the matter in hand and will probably give further particulars upon the subject, which will, therefore, render it unnecessary for me to enter into the pros, and cons, of the case.

I wish, however, to point out that at the time mentioned, we were not considered authorities upon these matters, neither then or even eighteen months later, as I will prove directly.

At this period the Philatelists of Sydney did not collect plate numbers, and it was not till '88-89 that Mr. E. D. E. Van Weenen and myself started plating, then twelve or eighteen months later (end of '90) Mr. Bulloch commenced, and since then Mr. Himmelhoch has joined in the search for complete plates; I suppose that the fact of no really advanced Philatelist being here seemed to militate against our knowledge, according to a correspondent of mine, who is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities upon Australian stamps; my reason for saying so is that in a letter to this gentleman on May 15, '89, I wrote, informing him that some sheets of the Imperf. Registration had been reprinted by the Government, and that several people had possession of these sheets; the information was received from official sources, and was undoubtedly reliable. I therefore warned him to examine all sheets of Registered imperf. closely before buying them.

His reply of July 18, '89, may be summarized in a few words, it was to the effect, "that he, as well as others, bought sheets of the Registered Imperf. at big prices, lately;" he then stated that after my letter, "the sheets were closely examined by an expert, and they could not have been reprinted." This simply shows that when one does speak out he is simply told in polite language, that he knows nothing whatever about the subject, this might then just as well apply to the laureated lot.

In Messrs. Gibbons' article, they state that Messrs. Vindin & Co. guaranteed only eight sheets of each to be in existence; how is it then that, when they found some *scores of sets of sheets* placed in the hands of the auctioneers, they did not at once denounce the whole transaction as a swindle, more especially as the London Philatelic Society had stated its opinion that they were reprints; meanwhile the Sydney, or, as they term them, the Australian collectors knew nothing of these *scores of sets*, beyond seeing them from time to time catalogued at auction sales; but, to cap all this, a syndi-

cate was formed, who bought an enormous quantity, which must have been considerably more than the balance taken over by S. G. Ltd. This balance of stock, when announced in your journal of September, 1891, came as a complete surprise to one and all of this city. How, in the name of common sense, could a syndicate, consisting of such well-informed men, undertake to dispose of such a quantity of stamps, about 20,000, in the face of the verdict of the London Society? Why, the fact alone of such a number would be sufficient to show that the whole transaction was of a very suspicious character!

Van Dyck's reason, as stated by your correspondent, for having some *scores of sets* of sheets in his possession was, that "the plates were too much worn, and the stamps when printed, were considered too poor impressions to be put into use; and these sheets had, therefore, been kept back in the printer's office." One need only glance at the 6d. and 8d. autotype illustrations of these reprints in "Oceania," to discover the clearness of the same; and the veriest tyro in philately would at once see the fallacy of this reasoning.

Again, notwithstanding the large number in the market, London collectors apparently were still unsuspicious; for I notice that these stamps were advertised in your journal as late as December, 1890. Although in your journal for February, 1891, the poor unfortunate Australian—that is to say Sydney—collector has another slap administered to him over these so-called remainders.

On page 211, speaking of the Australian collector: "Some of their consignments, guaranteed genuine originals; only (?) copies in existence, and the plates destroyed; have proved rather a risky investment for the purchasers."

Here again is a definite opinion expressed which implies that the stamps are reprints.

My correspondent—the same as before—in a letter dated October 31, 1890, condenses the whole affair in "a more glaring case of misrepresentation in order to deceive the philatelic world, I have never yet heard of." Still, with all the opinions, openly expressed, and which I daresay were shared by other English philatelists, steps were only taken in May, 1891, by S. G. Ltd., to inquire into the subject.

Again my correspondent in June, 1891, in talking of who was to blame, shifts the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Australian collector; and he goes further than this as he implies, "he knows all about it, and if it were not that he was in some way tied down, he would expose the whole business."

I also wish to point out that Mr. Hull also labored under a wrong impression when he stated "as to the 8d. in blue, it seems to be a clever 'dodge' on the part of the producers to give color to the 'proof' origin of their stamps, there being proof impressions in blue of the square 8d. known to many collectors." Evidently Mr. Hull whilst in Sydney did not extend his researches far enough, otherwise he would have discovered that the 8d. laureated does exist as a genuine "proof" in blue; copies of which may still be seen in one of the oldest collections in this city, and which Van Dyck tried to purchase—but without success.

It is not necessary for me to enter into any particulars of Mr. Vindin's connection with this transaction, as it is the intention of this gentlemen to immediately start for England, where I believe he intends to fully vindicate himself.

The postal authorities I am afraid will take very little notice of the questions put to them, they know nothing whatever upon the subject, and know not how to proceed about the matter, the proof of which can be easily seen by their statement that the stamps in question are forgeries.

In conclusion I wish to mention that the concluding paragraph of Mr. Castle's letter has been slightly perverted, as I have seen a press copy of the letter sent. Mr. Castle in his paragraph asserts a reality which was given him by his correspondent as a supposition only; and this would make the paragraph read that the correspondent *believed* that Mr. Van Dyck, etc.

I must apologise for occupying so much of your valuable space, but I could not remain still and see the poor unfortunate and innocent Australian collectors blamed for things they have not done; the blame, to their belief, rests with those who have had the knowledge of these large quantities being in existence for some time past.

FRED. HAGEN.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 18.)

(Philatelic Record.)

I. S.—INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

Surcharge in

Red.
2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.

(a) ROULETTED.

Black.
2d., orange. Type II.
2d., " " " "
(S. A. and Crown.)

Blue.
(?)

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11 1/2.

(?)

6d., dark blue.

(?)

Query (c), (d) and (e).

Note.—Only two values—2d. and 6d.—have been found among these at present, and it is hardly likely that a full set exists.

L. A.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Surcharge in

Red.
1d., green.
2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.
1s., brown.

(a) ROULETTED.

Black.
2s., carmine.

Blue.
(?)

Query (b) and (c).

(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?)

2d., orange. Type II.
4d., slate.

(?)

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, 10x11 1/2,
11 1/2 x 12 1/2.

(?)

(?)

L. C.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Surcharge in

Red.
2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.

(a) ROULETTED.

Black.
2d. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.) (?)

Blue.
(?)

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 10.		
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
Query (c), (d) and (e).		

Note.—Only one value in the two types denotes a very small use apparently, although the dated specimens known range over three years. I have the first 2d. both with and without the second stop. The 3d. blue has been seen with a red surcharge, but is very doubtful.

L. L.—LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

(a) ROULETTED.		
<i>Surcharge in</i>		
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
2d., orange (A. and B.)	(?)	(?)
6d., lilac-blue (A. and B.)		
(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.		
(?)	(?)	(?)
(c) PERFORATED 11½.		
d., slate (B.)	(?)	(?)
(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.		
(?)	4d., slate, 11½ x 12½ (? B)	(?)

Note.—Two varieties of the surcharge are found here:

(A.) With letters close and one period at end.

(B.) " " apart and with period after each.

The designation of these initials seems doubtful.

L. T.—LAND TENURE.

(a) ROULETTED.		
<i>Surcharge in</i>		
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange. Type II.	2d., orange. Type II.
1s., brown.	(?)	(S. A. and Crown.)
	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	
	1s., brown (?).	
(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.		
(?)	6d., dark blue.	(?)
(c) PERFORATED 11½.		
4d., slate.	4d., slate.	(?)
(d) PERFORATED 10.		
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	(?)
	4d., slate.	
	6d., dark blue.	

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ on 3 sides, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)

Note.—The 6d. (a) is found with the second stop (after T) omitted. The perforations of the 4d. (e) seem in this issue to be more compound than ever! and the color varies from grayish to deep slate. I have a 2d. with the V. and Crown postmarked as late as July 10th, 1874. The 1s. (a) with black surcharge is a curious variety, and must be accepted with reserve.

M.—MILITIA (?).

Surcharge in

(a) ROULETTED.

Red.
2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.
1s., red.

Black.

Blue.
(?)

2s., carmine.

Query (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Note.—No other than the roulettes seem to have been heard of, and as all the specimens I have are dated 1868, the issue would seem to have stopped here.

M. B.—MEDICAL BOARD.

Surcharge in

(a) ROULETTED.

Red.
1d., green.
2d., orange.
4d., slate.
6d., lilac-blue.
1s., brown.

Black.

1d., green.
2d., orange. Type II.
2d.,
(S. A. and Crown.)

Blue.
9d., lilac.

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)

1s., brown.

(?)

(d) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)

4d., slate (shades).
6d., blue.
1s., brown.

(?)

(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?)

4d., slate.

(?)

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)

4d., slate, 10 on 3 sides by
 $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$,
 $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
6d., dark blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$,
 $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 10 on 3 sides by
 $11\frac{1}{2}$.
1s., brown, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)

Note.—The 9d. lilac occurs here as in the case of the letters P. S., and the five red surcharges in (a) are all present; as in the preceding letter the perforations are very complex.

M. R.—(?) MARINE REGISTRY.

Surcharge in		(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>		<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
2d., orange.		2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
6d., lilac-blue.		4d., dark slate.	
		6d., blue.	
(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.			
(?)		1s., brown.	(?)
(c) PERFORATED 11½.			
(?)		1d., green.	(?)
		4d., slate.	
(d) PERFORATED 10.			
(?)		2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
		(S. A. and Crown.)	
		1d., dark green.	
		1d., green, 10x11½,	
		11½x12½.	
(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.			
(?)		4d., slate, 11½x12½.	(?)

Note.—The exact designation of M. R. has yet to be discovered. I have distinguished the color of the 4d. (a), as all the specimens in my collection are of a full and dark shade, quite different from that of the *slate-gray* of the early fourpennies, either rouletted or perforated.

M. R. G.—MANAGER RAILWAY, GAMBIERSTOWN.

Surcharge in		(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>		<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)		(?)	2d., orange. Type II.
			(S. A. and Crown.)
Query (b), (c) and (e).			
(d) PERFORATED 10.			
(?)		2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
		(S. A. and Crown.)	

Note.—This office is notable as having three initial letters. It would be interesting to know why one railway manager should especially have the use of these official stamps. Possibly it was only a temporary service, and only the 2d. value so used.

N. T.—(?).

Surcharge in		(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>		<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)		2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
		(S. A. and Crown.)	
Query (b), (c) and (e).			
(d) PERFORATED 11½.			
(?)		6d., blue.	(?)
		1s., brown.	

Note.—The significance of these letters has not yet been ascertained. Like the last letters, it may have signified the superintendence of some work, *e. g.*, tramway, with a corresponding short issue of stamps.

O.—(?) ORDNANCE.

Note.—I have been unable to find any one possessing a specimen with this letter, nor do I know how it came to be inserted in the *Oceania* list. It may have been caused by the omission of a letter in P. O., O. S., or O. A.

O. A.—OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

<i>Surcharge in</i>	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)	(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)
	Query (b).	
	(c) PERFORATED 11½.	
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)
	(d) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
	4d., slate.	
	Query (e).	

Note.—A very short list of two values. If the translation of the letters is correct the Official Assignee's office must be a light one compared with that of this country!

P.—POLICE.

<i>Surcharge in</i>	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)
	6d., blue.	6d., lilac-blue.
	(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown); (perf. 10.)	(?)
	6d., dark lilac-blue; (perf. 11½.)	
	(c) PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(d) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	
	6d., dark blue.	
	(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown), 11½ x 10, 10 on 3 sides by 11½.	(?)

Note.—The red surcharges are all absent here. There seems to have been considerable use for the 2d., especially of the later series. The V. and Crown watermark is more frequently met with here than on any other surcharge.

P. A.—PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES.

<i>Surcharge in</i>		(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>		<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
2d., orange.		2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
		2d., orange. Type II.	
		(S. A. and Crown.)	
		6d., blue.	
(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.			
6d., blue.		(?)	(?)
Query (c) and (e).			
(d) PERFORATED 10.			
(?)		2d., orange-red. Type II.	(?)
		(S. A. and Crown.)	

Note.—Two values only appear here, which would seem to corroborate the accuracy of the meaning assigned to the letters, as there could not have been many aborigines to protect!

(To be Continued.)

“THE FAKER’S PRIDE.”

Alfred Benjamin, 29, a stamp dealer, of 46, Oval-road, Lambeth; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, 32, a stamp dealer of the same address; and George Kirke Jeffreys, 24, a clerk, of 80, Grove-road, Bow, were charged on remand, with conspiring and confederating with other persons, by means of false pretences and subtle devices, to defraud a number of persons. Mr. Muir prosecuted; Mr. C. E. Jones appeared for Jeffreys; Mr. E. S. Purcell represented Sarpy and Benjamin; and Detective-sergeants S. White and Cumner appeared for the Criminal Investigation Department. Albert Felsenthal, in answer to Mr. Jones, said he wished to correct his statement that he had sold Mr. Bull forgeries as genuine stamps. He had sold forged stamps to Mr. Bull on one occasion for another dealer. He had been twice to Jeffreys’ house, the first time being about five years ago. He had heard that Jeffreys had been in respectable employment at Covent-garden. It was after he had a consultation with Mr. Moser that he went to Jeffreys’ house. He went there as a spy. He had not tried the preparation Jeffreys gave him. He had received £2 15s from Mr. Moser. He knew a man named The Rajah, but did not know he was a collector of forged stamps, and that the Duke of Edinburgh wanted to purchase them. Witness had sent stamps to Holland. He remembered a robbery of high-priced telegraph stamp, and it was after that he sent the stamps to Holland. At that time the witness Clayton was in the Post Office, but witness was not in frequent communication with him and had not received stamps from him. He was questioned about the robbery of stamps by an officer named Doubleday. He remembered the robbery

of British North Borneo stamps, and he had some of them for sale. He did not give the police any information that led to Jeffreys being taken to the police station to see if he could be identified. He did not remember the robbery of a show case from Mr. Hart's, in Bell alley. On the first occasion he went to Jeffreys' house he saw him put a surcharge on an Argentine stamp. He bought a number of these stamps to show to other dealers, and he might since have sold them. The "faker's pride" was a piece of blue paper. Columbian stamps were in black and white, but the one produced should be darker. Jeffreys told him he had quite a dozen new things, meaning forgeries. Rudolph Meyer, Sussex House, Queen Elizabeth walk, Lordship Park, deposed he was managing clerk to a firm of shipping agents. He had been a collector of stamps for many years, and had been in the habit of making purchases from Benjamin and Sarpy. They had often boasted to him about forgeries they had been in the habit of making and selling. He had seen forged Bavarian stamps at their shop. Witness had also seen Sarpy clean fiscal stamps, postmark stamps and roulette them. The latter was a substitution for perforation. Those processes, in some instances, would considerably enhance the value of stamps. The Victoria stamp, if rouletted, was worth pounds and its value was enhanced twenty fold. Benjamin had been present while Sarpy was doing it, and would see what witness had described. Sarpy had shown him the implements used. Witness had sold them genuine stamps, and had been told how they had made 12kr. Bavarian stamps. Sarpy told him he intended to sell them for what they looked like—genuine stamps. By Mr. Purcell: He only bought stamps as a collector. He was known amongst the dealers as "The artful man." There did not appear to be any secrecy about what Sarpy and Benjamin did. He had heard of the Public Prosecutor, but did not go to him about it. He had asked Benjamin and Sarpy to repair stamps for him. He lent Sarpy an East African stamp to forge and told witness he could get the type to forge the surcharge. Detective-sergeant Thomas Cumner, H Division, said on the 31st ult. he went with Inspector Hunt and Sergeant White to 1 Cullum street, and searched the place, on a search warrant. The things found were taken to the Mansion House. On the 1st inst. the things were handed over to witness. He now produced 124 stamps, five wooden type blocks, one type stock, and one type stamp. He saw a notice in the shop to the effect that no stamp would be guaranteed unless a written guarantee was given. That notice was posted up on the side of the wall. Otto Daunenbergh, 4 Lewar villas, Erskine road, Hoe street, Walthamstow, deposed that he was a clerk. He knew the prisoners. In the beginning of last year witness was in the employ of Mr. Hart, a stamp dealer, of 29 Fenchurch street. He had seen Jeffreys there, and he sold Hart some forged penny red Sydney view stamps at the rate of 3s. each. The proper value for a genuine stamp of that description was between 20s. and 30s. Jeffreys said nothing was to be said to Benjamin or Sarpy about the transaction, as they had previously bought a quantity from him on condition that he did not sell to any one else in London within a certain period. On one occasion witness went to Jeffreys' house, where he was shown some impressions of an 8d. Ceylon stamp, and he saw some star watermarked paper which was used for the manufacture of stamps. By Mr. Purcell: He had been on the Continent selling forged stamps for Mr. Hart. Witness had himself removed the perforation from a blue New Zealand stamp, and afterwards sold it for 15s. Witness had sold forged stamps for other people. There were people in the world who bought forged stamps. The poor Belgians were taken in with the stamps

he sold them. By Mr. Jones: He had not sold any dead telegraph stamps abroad. John Wm. Jones, manager to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., stamp dealers of 445 Strand, said that about six months ago he attended a sale at Carshalton, Surrey, at which some stamps were sold. He saw Sarpy there, and that prisoner said, "Give our compliments to Mr. Castle, and thank him for his article on the Sydney views. We have had the plate altered, and they are all right now." Mr. Theodore Buhl, stamp dealer, 11 Queen Victoria street, City, said he knew Benjamin, who formerly had a partner named Bannister. Witness had purchased "1s. vermilion, surcharge 4d." He paid 45s. or 50s. for three of them, and purchased them as genuine. Afterwards he found the surcharge was forged. He then communicated with Benjamin, and requested the return of the money. First of all they denied they were forged, and afterwards admitted the surcharge was forged, and returned the money. Some years ago he purchased some Sandwich Island stamps from Frederick Clayton. They were post-marked. He paid £2 10s. for them, and believed they were a new issue of stamps. Afterwards he discovered they were not genuine. He saw Clayton about them, and at his instigation he procured other stamps. Mr. Dickenson again remanded the prisoners.

(From a London Daily Paper.)

NEW COLOMBIAN COUNTERFEITS.



Counterfeit.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.



Genuine.

Mr. Henry Clotz has shown us a letter addressed to "Sra Lima Bermudes of Honda, Colombia," with four 2½c stamps of the 1861 issue. The appearance of the stamps would immediately lead to the supposition that they are counterfeits as the impression is very much blurred and the general effect not the same as that produced upon the eye by the genuine stamps of this issue. However, the fact of their being on the letter, and of a similar single specimen being offered to him by one of our so-called experienced (?) American dealers, lent the appearance of genuineness to the stamps in question, but a careful inspection of the letter showed us that it was written on March 24th, 1857 and that the '5' was altered to a '6,' and the first stroke of the '7' bunglingly erased, thus making it look like '1861.' It is indeed

remarkable how easily the majority of American dealers are mislead and how they jump at all new discoveries that are submitted to them and most of which are finally shown to be nothing but rank frauds. We should think that a due regard for the interests of their customers and for stamp collectors in general would teach these experienced (?) dealers to exercise a little more care in comparing stamps that are submitted to them as new discoveries and great rarities.

The general impression of the stamps is, as has been stated before, very much blurred, but it might be well to state a few more points that will immediately brand any more of these specimens that may be submitted to our readers. The 's' of Correos, which is well formed and straight in the genuine stamps, is very much blurred and irregular in shape in the counterfeits; the 'o' of Nacionales, which in the genuine leans to the left at an angle of about 45 degrees, leans slightly to the right in the counterfeits; the letters of "Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada," which are well formed in the genuine, are very indistinct and badly formed in the counterfeits. There are many other minor differences in the stars of the shield, etc., but the points above detailed will be sufficient for all purposes.

At the same time Mr. Clotz showed us two specimens of the 10c blue of 1862, which were sent to him by another dealer for his opinion as to their genuineness. We are pleased to see that this second party used this precaution and applied to a well-known collector of Colombian stamps before offering these stamps to his customers; the 10c stamps of 1862 mentioned above, were, needless to say, also rank counterfeits. The color is in two shades, dirty sky blue and dirty dark blue; the letters in the inscription are all much thinner than in the genuine, the first 'o' in Correos is very thin and at some distance from the 'r' which follows it, while in the genuine it is of the same size as the other letters and touches the foot of the 'r'; the 'N' of Nacionales is much longer than in the genuine, and the final 's' approaches very closely to the star in the lower right hand corner, while in the genuine this letter is at quite some distance from the star; in this stamp also the impression is very much blurred and the appearance of the counterfeits will immediately arouse suspicion. It might also be well to mention that the stamps in the second lot spoken of were cancelled, with two exceptions, with 'Bogota' in oval, and the other two were cancelled 'Neiva' in small depressed oval. We present above photographic reproductions of the counterfeits as well as of the genuine stamps, and we do not think that hereafter any of our readers will be misled by any similar specimens submitted to them for purchase.

We publish herewith a letter from Mr. ——— to Mr. Henry Clotz giving the name of the party who sent him some of the above mentioned counterfeits.

Feb. 9, 1892.

MR. HENRY CLOTZ.

My Dear Sir:—Your postal and letter returning stamps to hand. Thanks for information. For the protection of others, I will give you the name of the party from whom I received the stamps. The same gentleman (?) sent some Tolima 1870 issue which were rank counterfeits and which I was unfortunate enough to remit him \$74.00 for. I have written him to make restitution. If he refuses I shall publish him as a *fraud*. His name and address is:

ALFREDO TORRES M,
HONDA, COLOMBIA.

I remain, very truly yours,

We are surprised to see that Mr. ——— lost \$74 on counterfeit Tolima stamps, but it must have been entirely his own fault. Over a year ago we published, in this journal, accurate fac-similes of all genuine types of these stamps and had Mr. ——— examined our illustrations before purchasing those offered to him he would have discovered their spurious character.

It is high time that American collectors and dealers carefully study what is written in serious philatelic magazines and devote less of their valuable time to the perusal of the personal notes and gossip which form the stock in trade of most of our American so-called philatelic journals.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Ltd.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OF NOVA SCOTIA, 6d GREEN.



A few weeks ago quite a quantity of 6d green Nova Scotia were sold to several dealers by a party well-known to the stamp collecting public. It turned out later on that the stamps were counterfeit, and the party in question took pains to recover every one of those that he had sold, and we think that he was successful in getting back almost all that had gone out of his hands. It is difficult to say where the responsibility for these counterfeits rests, but there are some suspicious circumstances which lead to the conclusion that the stamps were made in New York, and that a certain party was connected with their manufacture and sale. We do not desire to mention any names, but can only say that some one borrowed from us for inspection a genuine specimen of the 6d green, and a week or two later returned another one which proved to be one of the counterfeits.

This is one of the most dangerous counterfeits that has been put upon the market in a long while. It is made by lithography, but the work is so splendidly done that it closely resembles engraving. The cancellation is almost an accurate copy of the genuine cancellation in use in Nova Scotia in 1857, and it is not surprising that several of our dealers were misled into believing that the stamps were genuine. There is only one thing by which this spurious stamp can be easily detected and that is the color which is of a yellowish green instead of pure green. The paper is *bleute* as in the genuine. The ornaments in the stars surrounding the centre are not as perfectly formed as they are in the genuine stamps, and the engine turned work is not as clear and distinct. In other respects it is almost a perfect imitation of the genuine stamps, and we hope that no more work of this class will be attempted by the same parties, as they seem to understand their work a great deal too well for comfort.

THE "CAT" AND THE "KITTEN."

In the old, old days, known as "once upon a time," there lived a philosopher, or philanthropist, or something of that kind—there was an excellent reason for his not being a Philatelist. Possibly he was contemporary of the little boy with an axe who could not tell a lie. Dear me, how we have improved upon that state of things to be sure; such is the spread of education that little boys now-a-days not only can, but do, fabricate fictions as fast as anyone can desire, while persons skilled in the use of the axe are usually known as "hatchet throwers," from the glibness with which they can frame excuses for cutting down anything that strikes their fancy, or stands in their way. But to return to the philosopher. It does not appear that he possessed an axe, but he did possess a cat—a favorite cat—of the female gender. This cat, less philosophical than her master, or perhaps more philanthropic, took unto herself a husband, and in the course of time a kitten was the result. The cat and her kitten were of somewhat restless disposition; when one was inside the philosopher's sanctum the other seemed usually to be outside, and *vice versa*, and when thus separated they were not happy; on the other hand, if both were inside, both were equally anxious to get out, while if both were outside, both similarly yearned to return.

This vexed the righteous soul of the philosopher, and having no axe of his own he sent for a carpenter, and desired him to cut a hole in the door through which the cat could pass to and fro as she wished. This done, he bethought himself of the kitten, and not thinking it just that the one should have a hole prepared for it and not the other, he further ordered the carpenter to cut a smaller hole, suitable for the smaller animal. Thus there was a large hole for the cat and a small hole for the kitten, and the philosopher and his feline family were happy at last.

The moral of this little tale lies in the application thereof. History has repeated itself, as it is so fond of doing, and the Postmaster-General of the United States has issued a very neat Post Card in two sizes, the large one for the "cat"—as represented by the male population—and the small one for the "kitten"—comprising the ladies.

In the right upper corner is an oval medallion, containing, if we mistake not, a portrait of General Grant. To the left of this is a light fancy frame, differing in pattern on the two cards, containing the words "United States of America," in ornamental type; above this runs "Postal Card One Cent," with initial full capitals on the "Cat" card, while the "Kitten" has a small shield bearing the American Arms in the centre above, dividing the upper inscription. Below the name in each case is the short instruction, "This Side Is For Address Only," in a separate frame on the large card, and partially framed on the smaller one.

There is a further lesson to be learnt from these cards, showing how Philately leads insensibly to a study of other sciences. This time it is to Ethnography that our attention is directed. In this effete, worn-out country, if a post card arrives covered with a voluminous correspondence, crossed in various directions, so as to give infinite trouble to Mary Ann or John Thomas, and occasion much delay in the passage of the contents of the letter-box beneath the hall door and that of the parlor, we may rest assured that it is written by a lady to a lady. It probably commences, "My own darling Angelina;" and after giving in full detail all the minor ailments of the writer, and her troubles

with her cook and other domestics, ends, "Your ever affectionate Arabella." The British male, on the contrary, usually confines himself to such uninteresting communications as "Yes. Will come at time suggested." or, "No. Can't do it till next week. Will write." Followed by initials only intelligible to the addressee. The citizens of the Great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic evidently are not thus; the male citizen plainly does his business on a "postal," regardless of the letter-carrier and the office-boy, while the citizeness confines her open letters to the modest "yea" and "nay." But should our Postmaster-General think fit to follow Mr. Wanamaker's example, he will be likely to find that the large hole will be appropriated by the "kitten," while the smaller will be used principally by the "cat."

—Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.

A FORECAST.

In the December number of the *Monthly Journal*, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, one of the best authorities in the world, makes a forecast of the probable value of stamps in 1902, and at the same time he gives the value of these stamps in 1875 and 1892. The course of the price of stamps has been uniformly on the increase for a number of years, and there is no doubt that this advance will continue steadily as the demand is constantly on the increase, and the supply of old issues is evidently on the decrease. As in every other article of merchandise, the price depends entirely upon the law of supply and demand, and it is a mistake to suppose that dealers are able to make prices to suit themselves. The advances which have taken place have been due entirely to the fact that it has been found impossible to supply the stamps required at anything near the prices that formerly obtained, and in order to be able to acquire the supply that still remained in the hands of accumulators of years ago, it was necessary to pay them higher figures than they formerly obtained, and consequently the selling price had to rise in proportion. The best evidence of what we state is the fact that at auction sales, in numerous instances, the prices realized far exceed the prices noted in catalogues, and this simply proves that collectors are not able to obtain what they want, and must therefore go beyond the supposed market prices of stamps thus offered.

Mr. G. B. Calman is of the opinion that the forecast of Mr. Phillips is not a fair indication of what certain stamps will be worth in ten years, and he has handed us a list of some of those which in his opinion, will, at the time mentioned, be far above the prices predicted by Mr. Phillips. We give herein, in tabular form, the actual selling price of these stamps in 1876 and 1892, as shown by Mr. Phillips, and also his forecast and that of Mr. G. B. Calman. In our own opinion, Mr. Calman will be found to have been much nearer the truth than Mr. Phillips, and if they continue to increase as they have in the past few years, we have no doubt that in 1902 these stamps will sell even higher than the predictions of either one of the parties have indicated. Of course, it will take some time to prove the correctness of any predictions made at the present time, but in ten years it will be interesting to look back through the musty files of stamp journals of 1892 and compare the present forecast with the actual prices at which stamps will be selling:

	PHILLIPS.			CALMAN.	
	1876.	1892.	1902.	1902.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		\$
Baden, 1864, 18 Kreuzers, green,	6	8 0	15 0		6.00
Hanover, 1861, 10 gros., green,	9	20 0	50 0		20.00
Naples, 1858, 50 gr., lake,	2 0	20 0	45 0		10.00
" 1860, 1/2 tor., cross, blue,	10 6	90 0	£6		40.00
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose, unused,	1 0	20 0	40 0		10.00
" 6d., grey "	1 0	15 0	20 0		10.00
Oldenburg, 1855, 1/2 sgr, black on green,	1 6	15 0	30 0		10.00
" 1859, 1/2 gr. "	1 0	80 0	£8		40.00
" 2 gr., black on rose,	1 0	20 0	32 0		10.00
" 3 gr., black on yellow,	1 0	24 0	50 0		10.00
Sweden, 1855, 24 sk. bos., red	8	16 0	25 0		6.00
Saxony, 1859, 10 neugr., blue,	9	7 6	16 0		6.00
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18 kr., violet,	9	14 0	20 0		10.00
" 1858, 18 kr., blue,	6	10 0	20 0		8.00
" 1866, 18 kr., orange,	9	14 0	20 0		8.00
Hungary (litho.), 1871, 3 kr., green, unused,	8	12 0	15 0		10.00
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch, blue unused,	6	12 6	20 0		5.00
" 2 sch., rose, "	9	25 0	40 0		10.00
Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3 centavos, brown, unused,	3 6	60 0	£6		50.00
Bermuda, 1872, 1d. on 2d., blue,	4	15 0	20 0		5.00
" 1d. on 3d., yellow,	4	6 6	15 0		5.00
" 1d. on 1s., green,	4	6 6	10 0		3.00
" 3d. on 1s. green,	9	8 0	12 6		5.00
British Columbia, 1868, 5 c., red,	9	4 6	10 6		5.00
" 10 c., rose,	1 6	25 0	£4		25.00
Canada, 1857, 1/2d., rose,	9	6 0	15 0		5.00
" 6d., purple,	2 6	12 0	20 0		6.00
" 6d., green,	2 0	20 0	40 0		20.00
" 10d., blue,	2 6	15 0	25 0		10.00
Cape of Good Hope, (wood block), 1d., red,	2 6	40 0	£5		30.00
" 4d., blue,	2 0	20 0	60 0		20.00
Ceylon, 1857, 1s. 9d., green,	4 0	32 0	50 0		15.00
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue,	8 6	40 0	£5		20.00
" 1859, litho., 1d red,	10 6	40 0	50 0		20.00
" 1863, 1s., green, unused,	10 6	30 0	50 0		15.00
New Brunswick, 1857, 3d., red,	9	6 0	12 0		5.00
" 6d., yellow.	5 6	20 0	40 0		15.00
" 1s., violet	21 0	£5	£10		60.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet, unused,	3 6	50 0	£6		25.00
" 6 1/2d. " "	5 6	70 0	£8		30.00
" 1s. " used,	21 0	£7 10	£12		50.00
New South Wales, 1850, 1d., red,	3 0	30 0	40 0		10.00
" 2d., blue,	3 0	25 0	30 0		10.00
" 3d., green,	3 0	20 0	50 0		10.00
" 1852-53, 1d., red,	9	7 6	10 0		3.00
" 6d., brown,	2 0	18 0	30 0		10.00
" 8d., orange,	8 6	35 0	50 0		20.00
New Zealand, 1855, on blue paper, 1d., red,	5 6	30 0	45 0		10.00
" 1s., green	4 6	35 0	60 0		20.00
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1d., red-brown, unused,	3 6	18 0	30 0		10.00
" 1s violet,	21 0	£7	£15		60.00
Queensland, 1861, 1d., lake, unused	8	10 0	20 0		3.00
St. Vincent, 1866, 4d., blue, "	10	10 0	15 0		5.00
" 1s., black, "	2 6	20 0	30 0		10.00
" 1869, 4d orange, "	8	8 0	15 0		5.00
" 1s., brown,	2 0	20 0	30 0		10.00
Saxony, 1850, pf., red,	3 6	80 0	£10		40.00
Shanghai, 1876, 12 cand., brown,	1 6	30 0	60 0		10.00
South Australia, 1869, 1s., orange,	9	5 0	8 6		2.00
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue { unused,	10 6	80 0	£8		30.00
" " " { used,	2 6	40 0	70 0		20.00
" " 4d orange { unused,	2 6	60 0	£5		15.00
" " " { used,	6	7 6	17 6		3.00

	—PHILLIPS.—			—CALMAN.—
	1876.	1892.	1902.	1902.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	\$
Tuscany, 1852, 60 craz., red	17 6	80 0	£10	30.00
United States, 1869, 24c., violet & green, unused,	2 6	15 0	30 0	10.00
“ “ 30c., red and blue, “	2 6	12 0	20 0	5.00
“ “ 90c., red and black, “	5 6	40 0	80 0	25.00
Victoria, 1865, 8d., orange, unused,	1 3	12 6	20 0	3.00
“ 1868, 5s., blue on yellow,	2 6	80 0	£8	30.00
Western Australia, 1855, 2d., red { unused,	5 6	80 0	£10	30.00
	used,	3 6	45 0	£6
“ 1855, 6d., bronze { unused,	7 6	£6	£15	50.00
	used,	3 6	40 0	£5
“ 1855, 1s., brown { unused,	2 6	20 0	40 0	7.50
	used,	1 6	16 6	25 0
“ 1861, 4d., blue, unused,	1 6	12 6	15 0	5.00
“ 1862, 4d., scarlet,	3	10 0	20 0	5.00
“ “ 6d., purple brown,	6	4 6	15 0	5.00

THE 52 CENTIMES OF THE REUNION ISLANDS.

(Translated from the *Timbre Poste*.)

DEAR MR. MOENS:—I promised you that as soon as I arrived at St. Denis (Reunion), I would investigate the status of the 52 centimes declared genuine by the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, notwithstanding the proofs to the contrary which you have furnished. I have kept my word.

A collector, who had purchased one of these stamps, having made a complaint to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, an inquiry was instituted at St. Denis by Mr. Cremasy, chief of the Postal and Customs service. Knowing me to be well posted on the subject he requested me to transmit to him all documents that I might possess, which bore upon the subject.

I sent him the number of the *Timbre Poste* which discussed these stamps. As a result of this inquiry the inventor of the 52 centimes was fined three months' pay, 1950 francs, and but for his influential relations, would have been discharged from the service; the superintendent of the printing establishment, who had so readily lent himself to the illegal scheme, was censured, as also were the persons who tried to establish, by oath, the genuineness of a counterfeit stamp.

I shall soon entertain you with another affair of a similar character. I await some additional information by the next mail. Your devoted,

J. NALES,

Editor of the *Union des Timbrophiles*.

AUCTION SALES.

Our first sale of the season was held on February 4th and 5th, and taken as a whole it was an unqualified success. As usual, the cheap class of stamps as well as those which are not looked upon as very desirable, went for low prices, but almost every one of the rarer ones as well as the old German and British Colonies were sold at prices far beyond any previous record that they had established at auction sales.

A considerable amount of criticism has been launched at us because the owner of some of the stamps was at the auction and bid up as well as bought

in a number of his lots. However, as will be readily understood, that is a matter that is entirely beyond our control. We cannot restrain any person from buying at our auctions, even if he be the owner of the goods offered for sale. We have expressed to the party in question our extreme dissatisfaction at the manner in which he acted, as it places us in a disagreeable position and leaves it open to suspicion that something of the "Peter Funk" nature entered into our last sale. However, we believe that every fair minded person will have known from his past experience at our auction sales that nothing of that nature has ever been sanctioned by us, and many owners of collections can prove that we have refused to undertake the sale of his goods, on the condition that he be allowed to protect his property.

We give herewith a list of the stamps that sold for \$5.00 and over :

UNITED STATES.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, badly damaged,	\$ 5 00
" 1869, 90c black and carmine,	5 80
" envelope, 1861, 4c blue and red, white paper, uncanceled,	5 10
" " 1882, 5c brown on fawn,	5 25
" Justice Department, 90c purple, uncanceled,	7 00
Confederate States, Nashville, 5c brown red,	7 50

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Afghanistan, 1872, 1 abassi black, uncanceled,	\$16 50
" 1872, 1 rupee black, uncanceled,	10 00
Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh,	11 00
Bergedorf, 1/2s blue, canceled,	6 00
" 1861, 1s white, canceled,	5 00
" 1861, 1 1/2s yellow, canceled,	5 25
" 1861, 3s blue on pink, canceled,	9 40
Bremen, 1855, 3gr blue, type III, variety without dot on crown,	6 00
" 1855, 7gr yellow,	5 20
Brunswick, 1863, rouletted, 1sbgr yellow paper,	17 00
Canada, 1851, 12p black, marked "specimen,"	6 00
Cape Good Hope, 1861, 4p blue, wood block,	5 25
Colombian Republic, 1861, 2 1/2c black,	8 00
Fiji Islands, 1875, 2p on 6p green,	7 00
Germany, Thurn and Taxis, envelope, 1861, 1/2sgr orange,	7 00
Great Britain, 1840, 2p blue, uncanceled,	6 00
" 1882, £5 orange, marked "specimen,"	6 00
" 1882, £5 orange,	9 00
" Mulready Letter Sheet, 2p blue, used,	7 25
Guinea, 1879, small surcharge, 300r brown,	8 50
India, 1854, 4 annas red and blue, uncanceled,	5 00
" Official, 1867, 2a lilac,	10 00
Lahuan, 1879, Crown and C. A. sideways, 12c red,	9 00
Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, late condition of plate,	5 50
" 1858, 2p blue,	6 25
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, 4-4 red,	14 50
Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1864, 1/4, 1/3, 1, 2, 3sg, 1sch, all canceled,	30 30
Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3c brown, uncanceled,	24 00
Nevis, 1867, lithographed, 1sh green, unsevered sheet of 12 varieties,	24 00
New Foundland, 1857, 2p scarlet vermilion,	5 00
" 1857, 4p orange vermilion,	8 00

New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red, plate I,	\$10 25
“ “ “ “ 1p red, bluish paper,	8 00
“ “ “ “ 2p blue, plate II,	7 00
“ “ “ “ Another one,	6 00
“ “ “ “ Another one,	10 05
“ “ “ “ Another one,	9 50
“ “ “ “ Another one,	6 00
“ “ “ “ 2p blue, plate III,	5 00
“ “ “ “ Another one,	9 75
“ “ “ “ Another one,	6 00
“ “ “ “ 2p blue, plate I, retouched,	8 75
Oldenburg, 1860, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr orange,	11 00
“ “ “ “ 1860, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr green,	7 00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange,	6 20
“ “ “ “ 1854, 10c carmine, slightly torn,	5 00
Prussia, envelope stamps used as adhesives, 4sgr brown,	5 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6sgr green,	5 60
“ “ “ “ “ “ 7sgr orange red,	7 00
Queensland, 1861, unperforated, 6p green,	6 00
Russian Levant, 1865, 20k blue and red, damaged,	5 00
St. Vincent, 1866, 1sh slate, uncanceled,	6 00
Saxony, 1850, 3pf red,	18 75
Spain, Madrid, 3c bronze, slightly damaged,	21 00
“ “ “ “ 3c bronze, uncanceled,	14 50
“ “ “ “ 1853, 2r scarlet,	13 00
Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r,	15 50
“ “ Geneva, envelope stamps used as adhesives, on part of original letter, 5c green,	23 00
“ “ “ “ 1850, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r red and black (Winterthur),	8 50
“ “ “ “ 5c red and black (Neufchatel),	7 25
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue, very fine,	10 05
“ “ “ “ Another one, fine,	8 00
“ “ “ “ Another one, has slight tear,	7 25
“ “ “ “ Another one, on part of original letter but slightly damaged,	7 25
“ “ “ “ An unsevered strip of four,	44 00
“ “ “ “ Another one, slightly nicked at bottom,	5 00
“ “ “ “ Another one, uncanceled, but slightly damaged,	6 25
“ “ “ “ Another one, uncanceled but trimmed and stained,	7 50
“ “ “ “ 4p orange, unsevered pair, uncanceled,	12 80
Trinidad, 1852, lithographed, 1p blue,	8 50
“ “ “ “ 1859, 1sh blue black, unperforated,	8 00
Two Sicilies, 1860, Savoy Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ g blue,	14 00
Western Australia, 1856, 2p red paper, uncanceled,	16 50
“ “ “ “ 1856, 6p bronze,	8 25
Wurtemberg, 1859, with silk threads, 18kr blue,	5 30
Germany, Thurn and Taxis, entire envelope, 1861, 2kr orange, small size, entire,	8 50
North German Confederation, 1gr on 2gr Mecklenburg Strelitz, un- canceled,	6 00
“ “ “ “ 1gr on 3gr Mecklenburg Strelitz, small size, uncanceled,	5 00

North German Confederation, 2gr on 2ngr Saxony 1863, large size,
tress Q, uncanceled, \$6 25

The next sale will take place on Thursday, February 25th, and catalogues may be had upon application.

Our third sale (112th) will take place on March 30th, and will contain many desirable stamps.

COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 12, 1892.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LTD., New York.

Sirs:—In glancing over the portion of your excellent catalogue given in the December number of your JOURNAL, I notice the compilers express a doubt upon the authenticity of the surcharge "1d." on the 4d. Gold Coast adhesive.

The only specimen of this provisional stamp I have ever seen, is one I purchased, for a few pence, at a small shop in London, in June 1883, where it had been received, among other Gold Coast stamps, from a firm in this city, who have correspondence with the colony.

Enquiries were afterwards made by Mr. W. Clifford, of the Gold Coast officials, respecting this provisional, and the reply he received, which may be found in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. 5, page 159, was as follows:

"Fourpenny stamps surcharged 1d., in printing, were issued here by authority for a very short time; but now they do not exist; their issue has been abolished."

This information establishes the genuineness of the surcharge, and the variety can therefore be accepted by philatelists, without hesitation.

The specimen I purchased is in the "Tapling Collection," and is the only one known in this country.

It appears from the official statement that the stamp had but a short life, and there is no doubt that it is one of the rarest provisionals ever issued.

I am, yours truly,

E. D. BACON.

NOTE.—Mr. Bacon's statements are always made in good faith and his evidence is sufficient to convince us that we were in error. At times it is very difficult for a cataloguer to determine whether a stamp, that has been mentioned by others, is *bona fide* or no and we tender our best thanks to Mr. Bacon for his timely correction. The catalogue which we are publishing is for the interest of all stamp collectors and we hope that all our readers will be prompt in correcting us whenever they find that we have "slipped up."

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD.

COLON, January 22d, 1892.

Messrs. SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LIMITED, NEW YORK.

Gentlemen:—The Philatelic Association of the Isthmus of Panamá having adopted your excellent Price Catalogue and that for Adv. Collectors as their standards, think it their duty to protest against the appearance in your last publications (specially the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors") of the would-be 10c Panamá stamp, surcharged 5c.

The enclosed letter from the Postmaster General of the Department of Panamá, will undoubtedly settle the minds of collectors about the genuineness of said stamp.

You will surely appreciate the spirit of this protest in which we are guided

only by our desire to throw light on a useless controversy and prevent our fellow-collectors from being misled in their researches, with the hope that they may do the same for us on similar occasions.

Yours very truly,

EUGENE LEBEUF, *Managing Sec'y.*

Translation of a letter written by Mr. Edward B. Gerlein, Postmaster General for the Dep't of Panamá, to Mr. E. Lebeuf, Managing Secretary, Association Philatélique de L'Isthme de Panamá:

PANAMÁ, January, 20th, 1892.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 19th inst., I declare that the Postage Stamps representing the map of the Isthmus of Panamá have never been surcharged and that those which appear as such in Catalogues, &c., &c., are frauds. The government has never authorized surcharges because there has never been any need for them.

Of the pink stamps, that is to say those of two centavos, there have been two issues, one of a paler color than the other.

I must also declare to you that the lilac color applies only to the stamps of 20 centavos, and therefore that the stamps of 10 centavos printed on such color are also frauds.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) EDUARDO B. GERLEIN.

These letters refer to a 10c stamp which we catalogued some years ago in lilac but have since repudiated, and the mooted 10c yellow, surcharged 5c in lilac. This latter stamp has been doubted by many, and in 1889 quite a controversy arose as to its status; at that time we published a letter from Mr. Clotz in regard to these stamps (see A. J. of P., Vol. II., p. 354) which appeared to prove them authentic.

We have now submitted Mr. Clotz's specimens to the Panama Philatelic Society and we shall lay their verdict before our readers as soon as we receive it.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. J.—Pneumatic stamps and envelopes serve for the transmission of letters by means of pneumatic tubes, and are entirely distinct from telegraph stamps. The cost of a telegram depends upon the number of words employed whereas a letter sent by pneumatic post is unrestricted as to length. In many cases the pneumatic service is under the supervision of the telegraph service, but is entirely separate from it.

J. P.—The envelope you possess is simply an oddity and no definite value can be attached to it. The manufacturers of the present United States envelopes appear to be extremely negligent in their work as we have seen specimens with the stamp placed in the middle, at the bottom, or on the back of the envelope; also with two or more stamps on the same envelope; in fact, any imaginable absurdity may be found, and collectors attach but little importance to these eccentricities of the manufacturers of our envelopes.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—In an old collection purchased by us recently we found two stamps hitherto uncatalogued by us, one a U. S. Stamp for delivery by carriers, used in Philadelphia, and the other a local stamp used in Newark, N. J.; the first one is mentioned by Coster in 1882, as having been issued about 1852, and was then supposed to be a Philadelphia local. There is now, however, no longer any doubt that it was a government stamp, but the exact date of its issue is not known. The second one has never been mentioned by any one, but as it is positive that a letter express existed in Newark there is little doubt about the genuineness of the stamp.

For delivery by Carriers.



1851 ? 1c black, bluish white paper

Local Stamp.

Rogers' Penny Post, Newark.



18 ? 1c black, green paper

AFGHANISTAN.—*L'Ami des Timbres* chronicles the following stamps of a retouched die; the inscriptions are clearer and the interior circle is larger.

Adhesives.

1ab lilac, white laid batonne paper	1 rup violet, thin wove green paper
1 rup " " " "	1 rup " " " red "
1 rup " white batonne paper	1 rup mauve, thick wove green "
1 ab dark lilac, white laid "	1 rup violet, " " " "
2 ab " " " "	1 rup " " " red "
1 rup " " " "	

BAHAMAS.—The 4 pence envelope has again been surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ p in red and in black, and the original value obliterated by three pairs of thin lines, instead of four pairs as last year; it is said only one thousand of each color were surcharged.

Envelopes.



Size 140x82 mm.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p violet, red surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p violet, black surcharge

BARBADOS.—Mr. Bogert has shown us the 1½p reply card surcharged ONE PENNY in violet.

Postal Card.

Provisional issue.

1x1p on 1½x1 ½p lilac, buff F 1

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The current English stamps are now used in this colony, surcharged British Bechuanaland, in two lines of block capitals, the surcharging being done by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. *The Monthly Journal* chronicles two provisionals issued at the end of last year; they are formed by surcharging the current Cape of Good Hope Stamps vertically "British Bechuanaland" in two lines of small type.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue

Watermarked Anchor. Perforated 14.

1p red, black surcharge

2p lilac, "

Regular issue.

Watermarked Crown, Perforated 14.

1p lilac, black surcharge.

2p green and carmine, black surcharge.

4p green and brown "

6p purple on orange "

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The 8c now comes surcharged 6 cents.



Adhesives.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

6c on 8c green, black surcharge

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—A new value has been added to the series issued last year.



Adhesives.

Perforated.

3p gray and green

We have received from Mr. Nankivell a specimen of the new Registration Envelope issued by the Company. Embossed on the flap is a large transverse oval with broad white border, containing the inscription in small block capitals, "The British South Africa Company," and below, in a small colored cartouche, the words, "British Central Africa," in small white capitals; the centre is occupied by the Arms of the Company embossed on a solid ground of color, and beneath, in a large scroll extending beyond the oval on either side, is inscribed, "Registration Two Pence," in white capitals on colored ground; the design as a whole is of a novel and pleasing appearance, and is of a bright blue shade. The face of the envelope is cross lined as usual, and inscribed above, in large Roman capitals, "British Central Africa Administration," below this, "Registered letter," in large block capitals, with the usual instructions below, and a large R on the oval to the left, and a square to the right directing the place of the adhesive; the usual cross lines are added, the whole being in blue; the envelope is linen lined, with a heavy gummed flap, and measuring 151x89 mm.

Registration Envelope.

2p blue, white paper

The London Philatelist.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—It seems that we have overlooked the issue of the 4 pence with Anchor watermark. The color of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrapper has also been changed.

Adhesives.



Watermarked anchor. Perforated 14.
4p blue

Wrappers.



$\frac{1}{2}$ p red brown, white paper

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. Straus has shown us an Official Cubierta issued in 1882, and which has not yet been catalogued.

*Official Cubierta.***Estados Unidos de Colombia.****SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.**

Certificado oficial numero

*Salé de Cartago, en .**188**Remite**El Administrador,*

No value, black on yellow wove paper.

CUBA.—The colors of the current series have been changed owing to some counterfeits having been discovered by the government.
Adhesives.



Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m violet
 1m violet
 2m violet
 3m violet
 4m violet

8m violet
 1c olive green
 2c lilac brown
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c salmon
 20c blue

CURACAO.—The unpaid letter stamps are now of the same type as those of Netherlands and Surinam; only one value has so far reached us.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.



Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green and black

CYPRUS.—In a collection recently received by us for sale at auction, we have found a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny green of the 1886 issue but watermarked Crown and C. C.; the stamp is undoubtedly genuine, and is cancelled July 4, 1886.

Adhesive.

Watermarked Crown and C. C. Perforated 14.



$\frac{1}{2}$ p green and black

EGYPT.—Mr. Hacco has sent us a 3 milliemes stamp which has just been issued. It is of the same type as the current 10 piastres.

Adhesive.



Watermarked Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

3 m purple brown

DIEGO SUAREZ.—Mr. Herrick has shown us the two following provisionals.

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5c on 10c black on lavender, red surcharge

5c on 20c red on green, black surcharge

FRENCH CONGO.—Another provisional 5 centimes has been issued in the colony; this time the 20c stamp has been the victim.

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5c on 25c black on rose, black surcharge.

MARTINIQUE.—This French Colony, in order to keep up with her sisters, has issued a new provisional, this time it is the 2 centimes surcharged 01c.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

01c on 2c brown on buff, black surcharge

NOSSI BE.—Mr. Herrick has shown us three more provisional unpaid letter stamps of this colony; he has also shown us six varieties of the preceding issues, which had not as yet been chronicled by us.

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

20c on 1c black on blue, surcharge inverted

30c on 2c brown on buff, " "

35c on 4c claret on lavender, " "

30c on 2c brown on buff, surcharged on the back instead of on the face

35c on 4c claret on lavender, " " " " " "

11r on 35c black on yellow, " " " " " "



10c on 5c green on greenish

15c on 20c red on green

25c on 75c carmine on rose

REUNION.—Two more provisionals with their usual varieties have been shown us by Mr. Herrick.

Adhesives.



Type I.



Type II.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½

2c on 20c red on green, type I, black surcharge

2c on 20c " " II, " "

Varieties:

RUENION instead of REUNION.

2c on 20c red on green, type I

REUNOIN instead of REUNION.

2c on 20c red on green, type I

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—*The Timbre Poste* mentions one of the latest provisionals with double surcharge of both the value and name.

Adhesive.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

2cx2c on 10c black on lavender, black surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have sent us a curious variety of the current 1d. Our readers may not all be aware that one of the peculiarities of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s process for printing stamps is that it admits of the paper being gummed before the stamps are printed upon it, a system which, we understand, has certain advantages. It renders it most essential, however, that the sheets should always be put into the press the right way up. In the case of the copy before us this has not been done; there is consequently no gum on the back, and the impression washes off as easily as that of some of the early Russians. The watermark is upside down also.

What a chance a few sheets like this would offer for the skillful forger. He would certainly wash out the 1d stamp, print 1s ones on the paper, adorn the back with a little original gum, and the trick would be complete.—(*Monthly Journal*.)

Mr. Skipton, a well known English collector, informs us through Mr. Wm. Brown of an uncatalogued variety of the 1 shilling of the issue of October, 1862 (small white letters in corners), with a small white circle around the letter (K) in the lower left corner.

Adhesives.

October, 1862. Watermarked Heraldic emblems. Perforated 14.
1sh green, plate I, circle around letter in lower left corner

November, 1881. Watermarked Crown. Perforated 14.
1p lilac, impression on the gummed side of the stamp

GRENADA.—Mr. Wm. Brown calls to our attention the fact that there are two varieties of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 8p first type the $\frac{1}{2}$ is $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in measures 4mm. and the curl of on looking through our stock of a pane are of the first type type, so that the *tête bêche* formed composed of the two varieties.



the $\frac{1}{2}$ differing in type; on the height and in the second the $\frac{1}{2}$ he 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ has an inward sweep; we find that the five upper rows and the five lower of the second by the 5th and 6th rows are

GUINE.—*The Monthly Journal* states that it has received a sheet of the 4or yellow of Cape Verde with the large surcharge GUINE and showing the error "Mozambique" on one stamp.

Adhesive.



Perforated.
4or yellow, black surcharge, error Mozambique.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The 4 cent envelopes are now engraved instead of lithographed.

Envelopes.



Size 150x85 mm.
4c orange red, white wove paper
4c " " " " " inside blue

INDIA.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 4a olive as having been surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ a.

The Philatelic Review chronicles the definitive stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ a, it is of the type of the 4a 6p with some modification of the ornaments in the angles.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a olive

Regular issue.

Watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a green

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna single and reply card are now surcharged ONE ANNA.

Postal Card.

Provisional issue.

1a on $1\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, buff, black surcharge

1x1a on $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, buff F 1, black surcharge

BAMRA.—The 4a lilac of the 1890 issue exists printed in five horizontal rows of four stamps each, and the 4a red of the 1891 issue in four horizontal rows of four stamps each, with the usual errors.

Adhesives.



4a lilac p, 20 varieties

4a red p, 16 "

BHOPAUL.—The *Monthly Journal* announces that the 8 annas is now printed in greenish blue on laid paper.

Adhesive.



8a bluish green.

TRAVANCORE.—At an auction sale held by Mr. Cheveley the following two errors were sold.

Adhesives.



Perforated.

1ch green

4ch rose red

LABUAN.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has seen a sheet of the 6c on 8c on which the fifth stamp in the top row is unsurcharged.

NETHERLANDS.—Of the series with the portrait of the little Queen, the 20c has now been issued.

Adhesive.



Perforated.
20c green

NEW SOUTH WALES.—This colony has provided for the three-half-penny card and its corresponding reply by designs similar to those of the current cards of 1d. and 1d. x 1d. Above the words "Post Card," separated by the royal arms, is "Union Postale Universelle—New South Wales—Nouvelle-Galles Du Sud"—in three lines; in the single one and in the reply the first three words are "Post Card" and the rest of the inscription in one line underneath. The stamp is made by removing the view of Sydney harbor from the centre, substituting "1½d," in its place, and barring the original value.

Postal Cards.

1½p blue, *pale yellow*
1½x1½p blue, " F I

—*Philatelic Record*

The regular 3p registration envelope has just been issued. It is of exactly the same type as the old 4p.

Registration Envelope.



Size 152x96 mm.
3p rose

NORWAY.—The 1 öre stamp is now issued in dark brown instead of gray.
Adhesive.



Perforated 13½.
1ö dark brown

PERSIA.—A new series of stamps have just been issued; the first of which was shown us by Mr. Willcox.

Adhesives.



Perforated 11½.
1ch black
2ch brown
5ch blue
7ch gray?

Perforated 10½.
1ch black?
2ch brown
5ch blue
7ch gray
10ch lilac rose

We have seen all except those marked (?).



10ch lilac rose
14ch orange
1kr green
2kr orange?
5kr ochre

14ch orange?
1kr green
2kr orange
5kr ochre?

PORTO RICO.—The following new stamps have been received. Let us hope that when the baby king of Spain becomes a little older he will not require such a constant change of gaudy raiment.

Adhesives.



Perforated 14.
½m olive green
1m bright violet
2m brown violet
8m yellow-green
1c red brown

3c red
5c blue green
8c brown
20c mauve
80c orange

QUEENSLAND.—We have a post card of 1½ pence, with its corresponding reply, most creditably executed. In the upper right is the stamp showing the head of the Queen to the left on a solid circular ground, with pearly border. Above is a curved tablet inscribed "Queensland," and at the foot is a small tablet inscribed Postal Card, on each side of which, in the lower angles, is 1½d on tablets of similar shape to those in the 5 pence English. On each side of the circle surrounding the head is a small tablet, one inscribed 3 Half and the other Pence. In the left upper part of the card are the Royal Arms, and between these and the stamp a scroll inscribed Queensland Postal Card, Australia. The Postal Union inscription is in an arch above, and the instructions are on a straight line under the scroll. Then

follow four dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by "To" in script. The reply card is similar, the directions, "The annexed card, &c.," in English and French, being in the left lower corner, while the second half has simply "Reply" under the instructions. Size 129x84mm.

Postal Cards.

1 ½p brown, buff

1 ½x1 ½p brown, buff F1

—*Philatelic Record.*

ST. LUCIA.—This colony, running short of ½ and 1 penny stamps, has created the following provisionals.

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown C. A. Perforated 14.

½p on 3p lilac and green, black surcharge

½p on vertical half of 6p lilac and blue, black surcharge

1p on 4p brown, black surcharge

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—A correspondent in this Portuguese colony sends us the following provisional.

Adhesive.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 13.

50r or 40r brown. black surcharge

SARAWAK.—Mr. J. Noble has shown us a variety of the provisional 5c on 12c, which has not yet been chronicled by us, in which the "C" is larger and without period.

Adhesive.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, variety

SHANGHAI.—Mr. Benjamin (not Alf. Benjamin the faker), has sent us the following new stamps.

Adhesives.



Watermarked

H&T

- 1° Perforated 12.
- 2c brown
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 15c blue

Unpaid Letter Stamps.



1° Watermarked

H&T

- Perforated 12.
- 2c brown, black surcharge
- Perforated 15.
- 10c black, red surcharge
- 2° Unwatermarked.
- Perforated 15.
- 5c rose, black surcharge
- 20c lilac, black, red surcharge
- 15c blue, black surcharge

The regular adhesive stamps appear to have been issued in May of last year, while the unpaid stamps were issued Jan. 7, 1892; the same correspondent states that this issue of unpaid stamps is only provisional, as a regular set will soon be issued and at the same time 2 and 5c envelopes, 1 and 2c wrappers and a 1c postal card.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Philatelic Record* mentions the following varieties that have not been chronicled. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ p of the current series are now surcharged for official use.

Adhesives.

1st issue, 2p red, double roulette.

" 2p deep red, rouletted (color of unperforated)

1869, 2p watermark Star, on thick paper

" 2p watermark Crown SA, rouletted vertically, perforated 11½ horizontally

" 2sh carmine, perforated 10x12½, printed both sides

" 8p on 9p brown, double perforation

Official Stamps.

Perforated.

½p brown, surcharged in black, **O.S.**
 2½p on 4p. " " "

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. Toelke has shown us a provisional 1 cent stamp, overprinted on the 8c; a provisional 30c is also announced, this latter is formed by surcharging the 32c vermilion THIRTY CENTS in two lines of Roman capitals and obliterating the original value with a bar.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue.



Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

1c on 8c orange, black surcharge

30c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge

Mr. Gwyer informs us that on account of a reduction in postage several varieties of provisional postal cards have been issued.

Postal Cards.

Provisional issue.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
 POST CARD

NOTE: ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



2c on 3c blue, buff, black surcharge

2x2 on 3x3c blue, buff, F 1, black surcharge

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTSPOST  CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



2c on 3c blue, buff, red surcharge

2c on 3c blue, buff, black "

2x2 on 3x3c blue, buff, F 1, black surcharge

Mr. Gillespie has shown us a card of an official and apparently novel kind. The face has the inscription above, "Post Card," in Roman capitals, below this, in Gothic, "Straits Settlements"; and in the former type, beneath this, again, "The Address only to be written on this side." The lower half of the card is occupied by the direction in three lines, "To the - Registrar of Servants - Singapore: the second line in large Roman capitals, and the third in large block. The upper right corner of the card is occupied by the Royal Arms, thus apparently signifying exemption from the necessity of adding any further stamp. The obverse of the card is taken up by a blank form extending over eight lines, to be filled up by the master whose service has been left by a servant, and who is compelled to register the same. This would be an improvement here, but we fear our masters, the servants, would revolt; and, indeed, we hear that even the Cingalese domestics rebelled as this card was speedily withdrawn. The large oval red embossed stamp of 20c value, occupying the right hand corner on the reverse side, has apparently no postal signification.—(*The London Philatelist*.)

Official Postal Card.

No value, buff.

JOHORE.—This protected State has followed the example of the other States, and has issued stamps of its own, but instead of having a tiger, the stamps are adorned with the portrait of the Sultan Abu Bakar; they are printed in two colors, being of the same style as the current Siamese stamps.

Adhesives.

Perforated 14.

2c purple and yellow

4c " " black

5c " " green

6c purple and blue

1d green and carmine

SURINAM.—The unpaid letter stamps used in this colony are now of the same type as those used in the Netherlands; up to this date only three values, viz., 2½, 5 and 10c have been issued, of which only the 2½ and 10c have been received by us.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated.

2½c blue and black, 3 types

5c blue and black, 3 types

10c " "

The sheets of the 2½c and 10c are exactly alike, and are similar in composition to the sheets of 2½c of the first issue, the only difference being in the last two stamps to the right in the first row; they are composed of:

29 stamps of type I

18 " " " II

53 " " " III

These stamps are printed in sheets of 200. Those which we received were only half-sheets, but having in our possession a number of the 2½c, and they all being alike in their construction, we suppose that both halves of the sheet were alike.

The different varieties are placed on the sheet according to the following diagram:

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
3	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3
1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3
3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

The various types have been fully described in the *American Journal of Philately*, Second Series, vol. IV, page 149.

SWAZIELAND.—In each sheet of the current 2 pence stamps, the stamp in the lower left corner is without the final "d."

Adhesives.



Perforated.

2p olive green, (error Swazielan)

SWEDEN.—We have received an envelope of 2 öre intended for sending New Year's Cards; it is ungummed, but has a slit into which the upper flap is to be slipped.

Envelopes.



Size 110x72 mm.

2ö orange, creamish white wove paper

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Some of our contemporaries have recently chronicled a number of revenues used for postage; we are of the same opinion as the editor of the *Stamp News*, who thinks they are bogus; some that we have seen were decidedly so. Mr. A. F. Calvert, who has just returned from an extended trip through Western Australia, also says that no such stamps have ever been used in that colony.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At the time of going to press Mess. W. T. Wilson and F. Plugge, send us specimens of the new 2½p envelope and 1 penny letter card. The stamp on the envelope is undated.

Envelope.



1° Size 140x77 mm.

2½p bright blue, thin white wove paper

Letter Card.

2° Size 140x111 mm.

2½p bright blue, thin white wove paper



LETTER CARD



TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD, TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION

1p carmine, blue. Size 139x89mm.

THE BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BOSTON, February 10, 1892.

Pursuant to call, meeting called to order at 8 p. m.

Voted.—That a Sales Department be organized and the Secretary given charge of it, prospectus to be mailed as soon as possible to members.

Voted.—That informal auctions be held at any meeting, provided the stamps were listed according to Scott, and list signed by owner, who must in every case guarantee stamps.

Adjourned 9.40 p. m.

C. W. H. STRONGMAN, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 7, Boston, Mass.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of the American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock, p. m., at Loeschers' Hotel, 136 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information, address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

THE 107TH REGULAR MEETING HELD JANUARY 20TH, 1892.

The 107th regular meeting of the "Staten Island Philatelic Society," was called to order by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Dr. Odendall, R. H. Benary, R. R. Bauer, A. Weihl, Hugo Kessler and F. C. Vehslage.

Minutes of the 106th regular meeting adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the applications of Mrs. Mary D. H. Bassett and Messrs. A. R. Rogers and Wm. Kleine, who, after ballot, were declared unanimously elected members of this Society.

The Exchange Manager writes: "At the last regular meeting of our Society, I was unable to make a report on account of a great number of outstanding circuits."

"As I leave on the 5th of January for Europe I succeeded in getting all the circuits returned, which enabled me to close up all my accounts before leaving, and at the same time render my report."

"Below you will find specified sales for the two months, viz.: November and December, to the amount of \$556.19."

"Three Circuits: No. 92 from a New York friend, No. 96 from Trier, Germany, and No. 105 from Brunswick are left over with the consent of their respective owners."

"From Circuit No. 97 nothing was sold as the prices were too high."

"I also beg leave to call the attention of the members to the fact, that these 20 Circuits reported to day were all, with the exception of the one from the 'National Society', sent to me personally, and I must reserve the right of arranging these circuits as I think best."

"From the time I leave, until I return, I place all further circuits in the hands of Mr. Henry Clotz, who kindly offered his services, which I hope will be accepted to the Society."

"Thanking the members for the spirit of friendship which always prevails among us, which greatly facilitates the fulfillment of the duties entrusted to me, and hoping to meet you all in the March meeting, I remain yours truly, R. F. Albrecht."

LIST OF SALES.

Circuit No.	69	from	Copenhagen,	sold	\$ 13 29
" "	81	"	Cologne, Germany,	"	10 75
" "	82	"	New York,	"	15 82
" "	83	"	Chicago,	"	10 70
" "	85	"	St. Louis,	"	56 16
" "	87	"	Bethlehem,	"	13 28
" "	88	"	Naumburg, Germany	"	28 05
" "	89	"	Brooklyn,	"	8 37
" "	90	"	New York,	"	96 62
" "	91	"	"	"	7 05
" "	93	"	Chicago,	"	5 48
" "	94	"	"	"	6 45
" "	95	"	Copenhagen,	"	35 59
" "	98	"	Buffalo,	"	40 60
" "	99	"	London,	"	10 67
" "	101	"	Trier, Germany,	"	10 29
" "	100	"	New York,	"	39 44
" "	102	"	National Phil. Society,	"	8 32
" "	103	"	Hull, England,	"	9 27
" "	104	"	Paris,	"	129 65
" "	106	"	New York,	"	34

\$556 19

Upon motion the report was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered our Exchange Manager.

The President reports that our new member, Frank A. Knoll, was presented with a fine healthy girl. The society send their best congratulations.

The Committee on Permanent Albums report sales of several volumes, to collectors in India.

Mr. Geo. H. Watson presents the Society with the last number of his "Post Card Catalogue," which, upon motion was accepted with thanks and ordered bound, with the other parts, in one volume.

Dr. Steffan, from the Steamer "Augusta Victoria," presents the Society with a lot of counterfeit stamps, presented to him as genuine by a friend. Upon motion they were accepted with thanks.

There was also received for the counterfeit album, three stamps of Bremen and two of Luxemburg, from an unknown friend.

Mr. Witt sends some from Bremen, St. Lucia and Moldavia.

Mr. J. W. Scott sends the 90c Brazil, first issue.

All of which were received with thanks and ordered placed in their respective places in the album.

Communication from the "Iron Steamboat Co." was read and laid on the table.

Communication from M. Raaf, Costumer, was read and laid on the table.

Communication from Mr. G. H. Watson, Exchange Manager of the "National Philatelic Society" was read, offering to send sheets to the S. I. P. S.

Mr. Clotz our Exchange Manager pro. tem. was instructed to accept the offer.

The President read a communication from Mr. A. R. Rogers, stating that he intends to have on exhibition, in the Philatelic display at the Worlds Columbian Exposition, large frames containing the photos of the members belonging to the leading Philatelic Societies.

On motion made by Mr. Clotz, seconded by Dr. Odendall, it was resolved, that this Society furnish the photos of the members and pay Mr. Rogers for the frame, the same to become the property of the Society when the Exposition is over.

Mr. Witt sends for inspection, specimens of the three issues of the Paris Postal Packet stamps.

Mr. F. W. H. Hahn, member No. 84 of this Society presents us with a fine specimen of Whartons' United States Dispatch stamp, with a full history of the origin of the same. The letter has been sent to Mr J. W. Scott and will be published in the next issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

It was regularly moved and seconded and carried, that we tender Mr. Hahn our thanks for his researches and for the stamp.

Messrs. F. W. H. Hahn and Frank A. Knoll send their photos for the Society's album which were accepted with thanks.

The C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co, offer to send the *Weekly Stamp News*, to the members for 50c per annum, providing the names and money are sent at one time. Members wishing to subscribe are requested to send their names and cash to the Secretary.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock p. m.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, *Secretary*.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized April 30, 1891.

President—MAJOR C. E. DUTTON. *Secretary*—CHARLES H. HUBERICH,

For information and application blanks address the Secretary, P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

Meetings held the first and third Friday of each month in the office of Burns, Brown & Burns, No. 423 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Held Jan. 2, 1892. Came to order at 8.30 p. m. Present:—Dr. J. B. Breeding, in the chair; Messrs. Frank Bosshardt, Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., Baldwin Griesenbeck, I. N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved with a slight correction.

On account of the absence of Mr. Heusinger the debate which was to take place at this meeting was postponed. Meeting adjourned at 8.45 p. m.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Held Jan. 15, 1892. Came to order at 8 45 p. m. Present: Vice-President Edward W. Heusinger in the chair. Messrs. F. Hensel, Max E. Jesse, Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., Henry Callsen, Albert Steves, Walter Rummel, Dr. Breeding, I. N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. H. Bruce of Hartford, Conn., was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 35.

Mr. Pablo Lopez Bosque of Saltillo, Mexico, was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 36.

Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 37.

Mr. K. M. Kramel of San Antonio, Tex., was unanimously elected active member No. 38.

The Society then elected Mr. John K. Tiffany and Major Edward B. Evans honorary members.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Mr. Chas. Higgins of El Paso, Texas and Mr. R. M. Spencer of Nordhoff, Cal.

Mr. Jesse proposed for corresponding membership Mr. Alfred E. Fritz of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. A. J. Gillett presented the Society with a number of philatelic books and papers, and Mr. Frederick Noyes a copy of Evans' Philatelic Hand Book. Mr. H. L. Ilgenfritz, also sent a number of counterfeits for the Society's album. To all of these gentlemen a vote of thanks was given for their kind donations.

A lively debate on "Postal Cards vs. Postage Stamps" ensued Mr. Heusinger having the affirmative and Dr. Breeding the negative.

Mr. Huberich read a biography of Mr. H. E. Deats.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Steves, Rossy, Breeding and Huberich to participate in the literary exercises at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10.45 p. m.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Held February 6, 1892, at the office of Dr. J. B. Breeding. Came to order at 9 P. M., President, Major C. E. Dutton in the Chair. Messrs. Edward W. Heusinger, Frank Bosshardt, Charles J. Rossy, Jr., Albert Huth, Walter Rummel, Albert Gabriel, J. N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Report of Governing Committee read.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Mr. Wallace Smith, of Galveston, Tex., and for corresponding membership Mr. S. H. Huston, of Houston, Tex., and Mr. George H. Watson, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Breeding proposed for corresponding membership Dr. George F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich.

Mr. Huberich proposed for corresponding membership Mr. R. R. Bogert, of New York.

All of whom were referred to the Governing Committee.

The advisability of renting a room in which to hold the meetings of the Society was discussed and the Governing Committee requested to procure one before the next meeting.

Mr. J. F. Burns was given a vote of thanks for the use of his office during

the past eight months. Dr. Breeding was also given a vote of thanks for the use of his office for this meeting.

Mr. M. Morriss, of Long Island City, N. Y., sent a number of counterfeit Bremen stamps for the counterfeit album, and for which a vote of thanks was given him.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Heusinger, Huth, Rummell and Huberich to participate in the literary exercises at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH MEETING.

Regular meeting of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, held at 636 Garden street, Tuesday evening, February 2, 1892, there were present Messrs. Meyenberg, Stillman, Idell, Fernandez, Schneweis, Von Dreele, Harper, Vidal, Seitz and Suthill.

Meeting called to order at 9 P. M.

Owing to the absence of President Muecke, Vice President Meyenberg occupied the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and upon motion approved.

A favorable report from the standing committee on the application of Mr. Theodore W. Georig for membership in this Association; upon motion the report was received, the candidate balloted for and declared elected.

Upon motion the exchange superintendent was empowered to procure exchange sheets and sale lists for the use of this Association.

A communication from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. was read and upon motion ordered on file.

The secretary reported that he had heard nothing further from Mr. Paul Joppich, of Bremen, since last writing as ordered in November, 1891.

The regular monthly discussion of the stamps of the several countries in order, having proved a success and a source of much valuable information to the members, it was decided to continue the discussions. The stamps of Belgium were now taken up as the subject for this evening, Prof. Thomas B. Stillman delivering an exhaustive and very interesting description of the different issues, their peculiarities, &c., and other information of much value to students of Philately. He also showed a number of the errors contained in his collection. The collections shown by Messrs. Meyenberg, Stillman, Idell, Schneweis and Von Dreele demonstrated the fact that much care and study had been bestowed upon them and reflected credit on the owners.

A suggestion was made that members should bring with them to the meetings such duplicates as they might have of the countries under discussion so that they might by exchange assist others in the completion of their collections as much as possible.

Upon motion the stamps of _____ were designated as the subject of discussion for the next meeting.

The exchange superintendent reported that he had sent out Circuit No. 4, and requested that members send in sheets for Circuit No. 5, which he hoped to get out in a few days.

Upon motion adjourned to meet March 1, 1892, at 8 P. M.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—The Secretary's report did not contain the name of the country whose stamps are to be discussed.
THE PUBLISHERS.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

*Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.**President*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Treasurer*, R. F. ALBRECHT, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York.*Librarian*, CHAS. W. GREVNING, 225 Ave. B, N. Y.*Secretary*, MAX MEYENBERG, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, GEORGE H. WATSON, Roselle, N. J.*Executive Committee.*

R. R. BOGERT,

J. N. T. LEVICK,

C. W. GREVNING,

L. S. MORTON,

C. L. MOREAU,

M. C. BERLEPSCH,

A. E. LAWRENCE,

L. STEPS,

GEO. H. WATSON,

G. HENCKEN,

G. W. CRITIETON,

H. COLLIN.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

250th Meeting since the organization held January 26th, 1892, at 44 West 14th Street, was called to order by Pres. Rechert at 8.00 p. m.

The following members were present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Collin, Fichtner, Grevning, Hunter, Levick, Moreau, Morton, Rechert, and Steps.

The Committee appointed to draft Constitution made report and handed in the following resolution.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

The objects for which this Society is formed are:

a. The encouragement of the collection of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Post Cards, and other objects relating to Philately.

b. The procuring, disseminating and preservation of knowledge in relation thereto.

c. The purchasing and exchanging of Post Stamps, Envelopes, Cards, &c., for the entertainment of its members.

d. The establishment of a Library.

e. For Social Amusement generally.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. I. The membership of this Society shall be divided into the three following classes:

a. Active Members.

b. Corresponding Members.

c. Honorary Members.

The first class shall constitute the governing body of the Society, and all Trustees, Officers and Committees shall be chosen from it.

Members of this class who shall have paid at any one time a sum equal to ten years' dues shall be *Life Members*.

The second class shall consist of those who, by reason of residence abroad or distance from the place of meeting, do not desire to become Active Members, but take an interest in the objects of the Society, and are willing to aid it by contributions or information.

The third class shall consist of those persons who, by virtue of valuable service in the cause of Philately are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary Members.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to membership unless he be more than 18 years of age, of good standing in the Society and of high moral character.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The government of the Society shall be vested in a board of fifteen Trustees, of whom one shall be President, one Vice-President, one Secretary, one Treasurer.

The Trustees at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue in office until the next annual election in December, 1892, or until their successors are elected, as provided hereafter.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. At the last meeting in November of each year, a Committee shall be chosen by the Society at large in such manner as shall be then determined, who shall select and post in a conspicuous place in the Society's Rooms, the names of candidates for each office to be filled at the ensuing election.

SEC. 2. The Annual Election shall take place at the last meeting in December of each year. Shall be by ballot and be decided by majority of votes cast.

SEC. 3. At such election the President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected for the term of one year, and four Trustees shall be elected for the term of three years.

SEC. 4. In case a vacancy shall occur in any elective office the same shall be filled, by ballot at a regular meeting, for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.

GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall have the management of the Society and control of its properties; make contracts, purchases and expenditures, and enforce at all times strict observance of the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules.

SEC. 2. The President of the Society shall be chairman and the Secretary shall be clerk of said Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. A majority of the members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. The Board of Trustees shall investigate all complaints against members and take such action as may be considered just and proper. Its decision shall be final.

SEC. 5. At the Annual Meeting in December the Board of Trustees shall submit a report of the accounts and general concerns of the Society for the previous year.

ARTICLE VII.

QUORUM.

At any meeting of the Society, eight members present shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting, but no vote shall be taken for the purpose unless the proposed amendment has been signed by at least ten members, posted for thirty days immediately preceding such meeting in the Society's rooms, and thirty days notice thereof given by mail to every Active Member at their address as registered upon the roll of the Secretary.

Mr. Moreau moved and Mr. Berlepsch seconded that the resolution containing the Constitution be adopted. Carried.

The same Committee then proposed the following

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PAR. 1. The President or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. He shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of all Standing Committees, and chairman of the Board of Trustees.

PAR. 2. The Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President during his absence or disability. He shall be a member and chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

PAR. 3. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep a correct roll of the members of the Society, conduct all its correspondence, keeping copies thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose, and perform such other duties as usually devolve upon such officer.

PAR. 4. The Treasurer shall have general financial management of the funds of the Society. He shall receive and disburse all moneys. He is required to deposit the same in a bank to the credit of the Society. He shall keep accurate account of receipts and disbursements in a book provided for that purpose and have the book ready for inspection at any time that the Trustees may call for it. He can pay only such warrants as have been audited by two members of the Finance Committee and signed by the Secretary, and must take receipts for all moneys paid out.

In the collection of dues and subscriptions he shall observe punctuality and notify delinquent members when their indebtedness is thirty days standing.

He shall make a full report at the annual meeting of the Society in December, of the receipts and disbursements for the past year, and shall make special reports to the Board of Trustees or to the Society if a majority of the members so desire.

He shall give a bond in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars with two Sureties

SECTION 2.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

PAR. 1. For the more convenient and efficient discharge of the duties of the Trustees, the following Standing Committees of three members each, shall be appointed from the twelve Trustees other than the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

a. An Entertainment Committee, the chairman of which shall be the Vice-President of the Society.

b. A Finance Committee.

c. A House Committee.

d. A Membership Committee.

The Committees shall be appointed by the President so that no two members of the same Committee shall have a like tenure of office.

PAR. 2. The names of the members of the Board of Trustees and of its Standing Committees shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the Society's rooms.

PAR. 3. The Entertainment Committee shall provide amusement for the benefit of the members of the Society, arrange exhibitions of Philatelic Matters, evenings for exchanging duplicates, and other pastimes.

PAR. 4. The Finance Committee shall guard the financial interests of the Society, audit all accounts and direct the Treasurer to pay only such accounts as they approve.

PAR. 5. The House Committee shall have a general charge of the rooms and make such standing rules for the management of the same as they may deem best, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The Committee shall also have control of all matters relating to the Library and the Newspapers and the Magazines belonging to the Society. They shall have power to solicit and receive donations of money; books for the increase of the Library, and other objects, and apply the same as the Board of Trustees shall approve.

PAR. 6. The Membership Committee shall inquire into the standing of all persons making application for membership, and shall recommend no person whose character and age does not conform to the Constitution.

SECTION 3.

MEMBERS.

PAR. 1. A candidate for membership shall be proposed by one member and vouched for by another member in writing.

Such nomination shall be presented to a member of the Membership Committee and posted on the bulletin for at least thirty days before action thereon is taken.

Members shall be elected by vote of the Board of Trustees. One negative vote in every six of those cast shall exclude a candidate from membership. The proceedings of the Board of Trustees thereon shall be secret and confidential and no member of said Board shall be questioned as to the action of the Board.

PAR. 2. No rejected candidate shall apply for membership within three months from the date of his rejection.

PAR. 3. Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, and the Board of Trustees may accept the same.

PAR. 4. In case any member shall persist in the infraction of the Constitution, or any By-Law or Rule, or in case his conduct may tend to endanger the good order, welfare, interest and character of the Society, the Society at a regular meeting may, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at such meeting, censure or expel the offending member, provided twenty days notice shall have been given in writing, with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and an opportunity be given him to be heard; and any officer may be removed for cause at any meeting of the Society by a like vote and upon like notice, and the determination of the Society shall be final and conclusive.

SECTION 4.

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAR. 1. The entrance fee shall be such as may be determined by the Board of Trustees.

PAR. 2. The Dues for Active Members shall be Two Dollars per Annum, payable in advance.

The dues for Corresponding Members shall be One Dollar per annum, payable in advance.

PAR. 3. The names of members who are in arrears for dues for a period exceeding thirty days after notification, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Society, with the respective amounts due; and if the same are not paid within sixty days thereafter and 10 days notice from the Secretary, the delinquent shall have his name erased from the books and shall thereupon cease to be a member.

SECTION 5.

MEETINGS.

PAR. 1. The Board of Trustees shall meet not less than once every month for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it.

PAR. 2. The Board of Trustees may call special meetings of the Society whenever in the judgment of the majority, it shall be necessary.

PAR. 3. The Secretary shall call special meetings of the Board of Trustees at the request of the President, Vice-President or any two members of the Board; but no special meeting shall be held unless each member of the Board shall have received at least two days previous notice thereof by mail in writing, addressed to his address as it appears upon the roll of the Society.

PAR. 4. There shall be meetings held at regular intervals during the year, at which gathering the Board of Trustees are to report any and all items of information, benefit, or advice, as they think best and also give such information as may be requested by any member.

PAR. 5. The second and fourth Tuesdays in January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November and December, and the second Tuesdays in June, July and August in each year are to be set apart as the evenings on which the regular meetings are to take place.

SECTION 6.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the meetings of the Society the order of Business so far as the nature and circumstances of the meeting may admit, shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Call to Order. | 7. Report of Treasurer. (Annual Meeting.) |
| 2. Reading of Minutes of last meeting. | 8. New Business. |
| 3. Report of Trustees. | 9. Election of Officers. (Annual Meeting.) |
| 4. Report of Special Committees. | 10. Philately. |
| 5. Unfinished Business. | 11. Adjournment. |
| 6. Report of President. (Annual Meeting.) | |

SECTION 7.

AMENDMENTS.

PAR. 1. A By-Law may be amended or a new By-Law made, at any regular meeting of the Society the proposer having posted upon the bulletin board at least ten days previous to said meeting a notice of the proposed alteration, addition or substitute. If two thirds of those present shall vote in favor of the same, it shall be adopted.

PAR. 2. The Board of Trustees shall have power to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution or these By-Laws as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the property of the Society or management of the Society's rooms and preservation of good order.

PAR. 4. The rules and orders of "Roberts' Manual" shall govern the meetings of the Society and Board of Trustees so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Berlepsch moved, Mr. Levick seconded, to accept and adopt them. Carried.

The Trustees presented a communication from Mr. A. R. Rogers, referring to his proposed exhibition of the photographs of advanced collectors at the World Columbian Exhibition and requesting the members to co-operate, was placed on file.

Committee on Customs handed in report and presented the following petition, which it suggested should be adopted and recommend that a number of copies be printed and distributed throughout the country for signatures and then be properly presented to Congress:

TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned collectors of postage stamps respectfully request your committee to give early consideration to the bill H. R. 186, now before you, placing postage stamps on the free list, for the following reasons:

1. We do not believe that it was the intention of Congress to put a duty on postage stamps as printed matter, and the Treasury Department has so decided on November 25, 1885, February 8, 1888, and at other times. Notwithstanding this, during the past year collectors and dealers in stamps have been put to great inconvenience and expense by seizure of foreign letters supposed to contain postage stamps.

2. Much injustice necessarily results, as it is practically impossible to collect duty on more than a very small percentage of the postage stamps coming into this country through the mails.

3. Much of the business of dealers in stamps has been done by sending them on approval to collectors in foreign countries. It is now impossible to have the unsold goods returned without payment of one-quarter of their value, which is evidently too high a price to pay for the mere privilege of showing one's goods to a foreign customer.

4. In the same way, stamps are sent to this country on approval, and by far the greater portion is returned as undesirable. For the satisfaction of inspecting these goods and rejecting same, the payment of 25 per cent. on their invoiced value is out of the question.

5. There are many hundred thousands of collectors of stamps in this country and many societies, two of which, The National Philatelic Society and The American Philatelic Association, have been in the habit of circulating sheets of duplicate stamps for exchange among the members. Under the latest rulings of the Department, these sheets when sent or returned by any of the foreign members, are liable to duty. Much of the advantages of these exchanges is now lost and many resignations of members is the result.

6. Old coins, books, etc., are now on the free list, and stamps which have an equal historical and educational interest, should be similarly free.

7. Not one ten-thousandth of the stamps imported pay duty and the amount collected is only a few hundred dollars.

8. There is no protection in the present practice, except for the foreign dealers, who are able to send large quantities of stamps to the collectors of this country, through the mails undetected.

Mr. Hunter moved and Mr. Morton seconded that the report of the Committee be accepted and that the committee be authorized with full Power to proceed according to its recommendation. Carried.

Mr. F. W. Hunter presented his resignation as Trustee which was accepted with regret.

Mr. J. N. T. Levick was elected to fill the vacant position of Trustee for the unexpired term.

The Election of Officers who are to serve until the end of the year resulted as follows:

For President—Joseph Rechert.

Secretary—Max Meyenberg.

Treasurer—R. F. Albrecht.

The President appointed the following Committees:

Entertainment Committee.—R. R. Bogert, C. L. Moreau, G. H. Watson.

Finance Committee.—J. N. T. Levick, M. C. Berlepsch, G. Hencken.

House Committee.—C. W. Grevning, A. E. Lawrence, G. W. Crittenton.

Membership Committee.—L. S. Morton, Louis Steps, Henry Collin.

Mr. F. W. Hunter, suggested that the Entertainment Committee discuss

the U. S. Provisional Stamps; and the Committee thereupon requests every member to bring his stamps of this series to the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

MAX MEYENBERG, *Secretary*.

THIRD MEETING OF THE N. P. S.

The Third Meeting of the N. P. S., Incorporated and 251st since Organization, held February 9th, 1892, at 44 West 14th St., was called to order by Vice-Pres. Bogert at 8.25 p. m.

The following members were present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Collin, Gremmel, Greyning, Hunter, Levick, Meyenberg, Dr. Mitchell, Morton, Steps, Toppell.

The minutes of first and second meetings were read, and after having been corrected were approved.

The Committee on Customs reported that they had sent out 1,700 Petitions to all parts of U. S., and had heard from some that they were well received and being widely circulated.

Mr. Berlepsch reported that Mr. Wm. Kleine had reconsidered his resignation and asked to have it withdrawn. It was so ordered.

The consideration of U. S. Provisionals was taken up and Mr. Hunter's collection was examined and discussed. The specimens shown have developed much admiration and examination, for there were many handsome varieties shown.

In the collection of Mr. Hunter are some stamps still on original envelope and all the stamps are beautifully mounted in such a manner that the specimens can not be injured by rubbing.

As the subject could not be entirely disposed of it is to be continued in the next meeting and it is hoped that as many members as possible will bring, not alone their collection of U. S. Provisionals, but also all their duplicates of this class.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m., and all who attended were well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

MAX MEYENBERG, *Secretary*.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

—OF—

THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Dated the Ninth Day of January, 1892.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF } ss:
NEW YORK,

I, GEORGE C. BARRETT, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York of the First Judicial District in which the principal office of "THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY" shall be located, do hereby approve of the within Certificate of Incorporation thereof, and consent that the same be filed. - January 11th, 1892.

GEO. C. BARRETT,

Justice of Supreme Court, 1st Judicial District.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss:
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

WE, Frederick W. Hunter, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Joseph N. T. Levick, Louis S. Morton, Henry Clotz, Constantin Witt, George H. Watson, Rudolphus R. Bogert, George Hencken, Benjamin Betts, Joseph Rechert and Max Meyenberg being of full age, citizens of the United States, and a majority being citizens of the State of New York, do hereby certify that we desire to form a Society or Club pursuant to the provisions of an act of the

Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12th, 1875, and the several Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

That this certificate is signed, acknowledged, filed and recorded under the provisions of said Acts.

That the name or title by which said society shall be known in law is "THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY."

The particular business and object of such Society is to promote social intercourse, mutual benefit, historical and literary purposes; to establish a library, foster friendship between Philatelists, disseminate knowledge and information concerning stamps, coins, &c., and facilitate, encourage and maintain collections thereof.

That the number of trustees managing the affairs of said Society is fifteen.

The names of said trustees for the first year are as follows:—Joseph Rechert, George Hencken, Louis S. Morton, Rudolph F. Albrecht, Charles W. Grevning, Frederick W. Hunter, Henry Collin, Louis Steps, Charles L. Moreau, Morris C. Berlepsch, Max Mayenberg, George H. Watson, George W. Crittenton, Rudolphus R. Bogert and Albert E. Lawrence.

The principal office of said Society shall be located in the City of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this ninth day of January in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Frederick W. Hunter,
Cortlandt F. Bishop,
Joseph N. T. Levick,
L. S. Morton,
Henry Clotz,
Constantin Witt,

George H. Watson,
Rudolphus R. Bogert,
Geo. Hencken,
Benjamin Betts,
Joseph Rechert,
Max Meyenberg.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss:
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

On this ninth day of January, in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, before me personally appeared Frederick W. Hunter, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Joseph N. T. Levick, Louis S. Morton, Henry Clotz, Constantin Witt, George H. Watson, Rudolphus R. Bogert, George Hencken, Benjamin Betts, Joseph Rechert and Max Meyenberg to me severally known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally before me, signed the said certificate and acknowledged that they executed the same.

EUGENE OTTERBOURG,
Notary Public, (19)
New York County.

Form S.

State of New York, } ss:
City and County of New York, }

I, WILLIAM J. MCKENNA, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, Do CERTIFY, That I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Endorsed Filed and Recorded, 12th January, 1892, 10h. 20m.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal this 12th day of January, 1892.

WM. J. MCKENNA, Clerk.